GIFT

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AMERICAN RED CROSS BULLETIN

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON D C

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ESTABLISHED JANUARY 1, 1843

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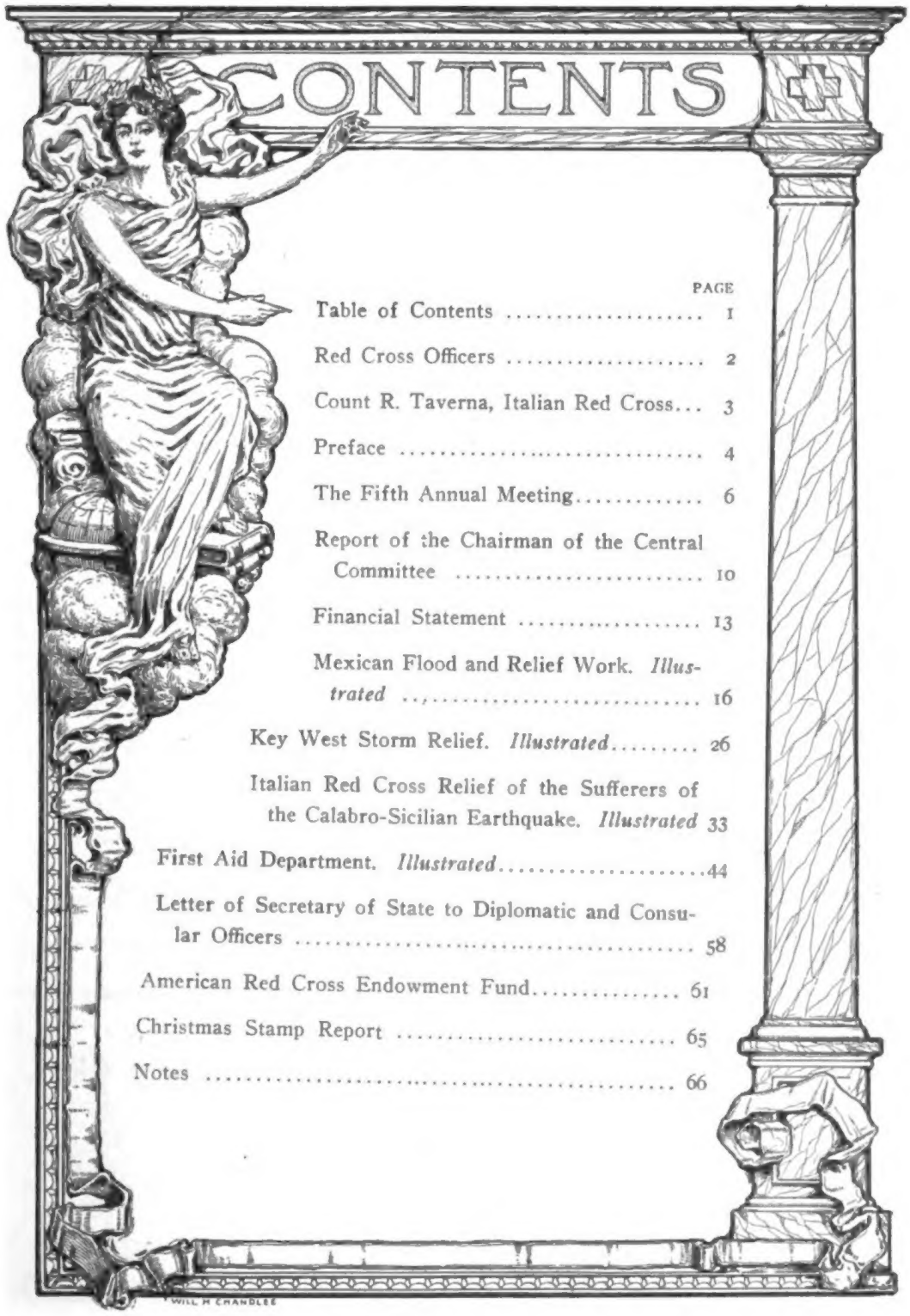

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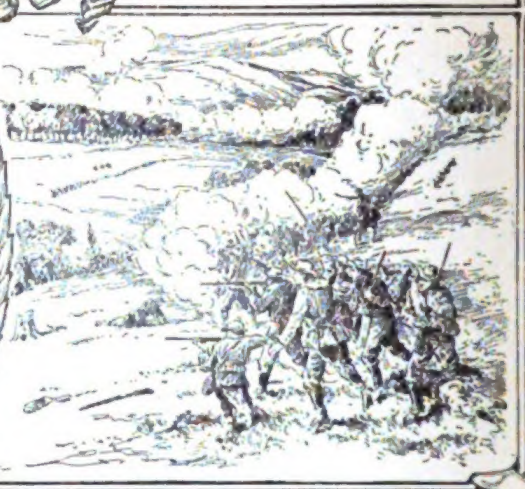
WILLIAM H. TAFT.

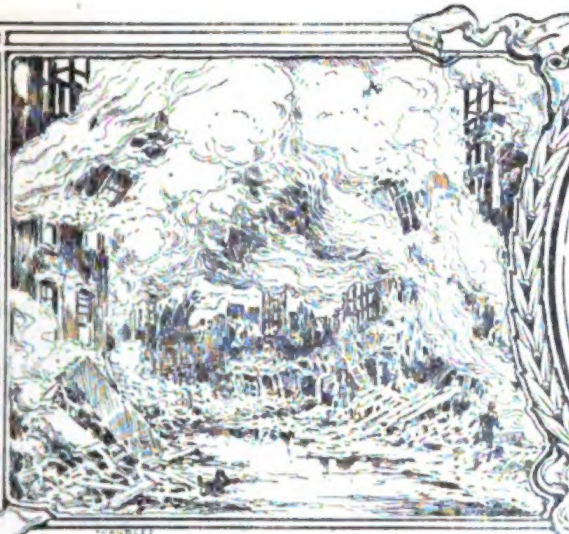


PREFACE

ON January 5, 1905, President Roosevelt signed a bill passed by Congress re-incorporating the American National Red Cross. In February of that year the first meeting under the re-incorporation was held and our society began its new life as a purely national organization.

Since that time it has rendered assistance after twenty-five serious disasters. Thirteen of these occurred within our possessions, one being in the Philippines and the other twelve in the United States. After great calamities to our sister nations our people, through the American Red Cross, have been able to give tangible expression of their sympathy by the assistance it has given. It has received for relief purposes over five millions of dollars, not including the large amounts raised by the sale of Christmas stamps for tuberculosis work. Though organized primarily for war relief this great sum of money has been raised and expended for the relief of suffering humanity after great disasters. It is no longer necessary to ask if the American Red Cross has proved its value.

The importance of raising such an endowment fund for the American Red Cross as will provide it with an adequate work-



ROBERT W. DE FOREST.

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ing income is given a prominent place in this BULLETIN because of its great and immediate importance to the society.

Reports of the relief rendered after the floods in Mexico and the storms at Key West are given in this number, but Mr. Bicknell's account of the relief work at the Cherry Mine Disaster will be published in the April issue, so that a more complete report can be made.

The sixth article on "The Story of the Red Cross" is omitted from this issue because of lack of space.

The January BULLETIN must always be somewhat late in appearing, so that it may contain the annual reports of the officers.

With the new plan, by which the central office will be able to keep in direct communication with local chapters in counties, cities, towns, and villages, it is hoped that great progress can be made in the increase of membership and the vigor of the Association.

As the Ninth International Red Cross Conference will probably be held in Washington during May, 1912, we hope that our Red Cross will be able to present at that time to our associate members of the great International Red Cross organization a society worthy of the United States of America.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

THE annual meeting of the American National Red Cross was held, by the courtesy of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in the Continental Memorial Hall, on Tuesday, December 7.

General George W. Davis, Chairman of the Central Committee, presided at the morning session, at which reports from different branches were read. A committee was appointed to consider the revision of the By-laws, necessitated by the new Regulations for State Boards and Chapters. This committee reported to the morning meeting, advising certain changes. An informal discussion in regard to the amendments took place.

Luncheon was served in the building.

The afternoon meeting was opened by President William Howard Taft, President of the American Red Cross. The opening address of President Taft is given below. It was unanimously voted to present the gold and silver medals of merit to a number of persons who, during the past year, have given valuable active assistance, without remuneration, to Red Cross Relief work. To the three of these persons who were in attendance at the meeting President Taft presented the medals in person. These three were: Hon. Lloyd C. Griscom, Mr. Samuel L. Parrish, and Miss Katharine B. Davis, who were connected with the Italian relief work.

The full list of persons receiving the medals were as follows:

For services rendered with Italian relief:

The Gold Medal

Hon. Lloyd C. Griscom
Mr. W. Bayard Cutting, jr.
Lieutenant-Commander R. R. Belknap, U. S. N.

The Silver Medal

Miss Katharine B. Davis
Mr. Harry Bowdoin
Mr. Charles King Wood
Mr. H. Nelson Gay
Mr. Samuel L. Parrish
Mr. William Hooper
Mr. Winthrop Chanler
Mr. William Earle Dodge, jr.
Mr. George P. Page
Lieutenant Allan Buchanan, U. S. N.
Ensign J. W. Wilcox, U. S. N.
Mr. John Elliott

For services rendered with Turkish-Armenian relief:

The Silver Medal

Hon. G. Bie Ravndal
Dr. F. D. Shepherd

Rev. Stephen Van R. Trowbridge
Dr. Harry F. Dorman
Mr. E. L. Freyer
Miss Anna Davis

For services rendered with Mexican relief:

The Silver Medal

Mr. Philip C. Hanna

After his address and the presentation of the medals the President requested the Vice-President, Mr. Robert W. de Forest, of New York, to take the chair.

The amended By-laws were adopted and the officers of the past year re-elected.

Five new incorporators, to take the place of five whose resignations were accepted, were elected, and are as follows:

Mrs. William K. Draper, New York
Dr. Jeffrey R. Brackett, Massachusetts
Mr. Edward S. Harkness, New York
Hon. Murphy J. Foster, Louisiana
Mr. John D. Rockefeller, jr., New York.

After the regular order of business the meeting was fortunate in hearing very interesting addresses from Hon. Lloyd C. Griscom and Miss Katharine B. Davis on the relief work in Italy, Mr. Joseph C. Logan on the Key West relief, and Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell on other fields of Red Cross activity.

In the evening a reception was given by Miss Boardman, at which President Taft and a number of prominent government officials were present as well as those in attendance at the Red Cross meeting.

The new regulations which have gone into effect provide for State Boards appointed by the Central Committee, the Governor of the State being, *ex-officio*, President of the State Board. These boards will only be called into active work in case of serious calamities. The chapters, which were formerly called sub-divisions, and those to be organized in counties, cities, towns, and villages will hereafter report direct to the Central Committee, which will thus be able to keep itself well informed as to the progress of the society in all parts of the country. As the work of the Red Cross has greatly increased the Central Committee has established a northeastern agency, with an office in New York City, which is under the charge of the Assistant National Director, Mr. B. O. Satterwhite. This committee will have charge of the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Connected with it is an advisory committee of fifteen, representing these States. A full list of this committee will be given later.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT TAFT.

Fellow Members of the Red Cross:

These meetings don't seem to grow in number, and they don't by any means represent the growth and usefulness of this organization and the demonstration that it has made from time to time, during each year, of the necessity for its continued life and of the need for a permanent foundation that shall make it one of the American institutions. It is not a matter to which one refers with pleasure, but it is something which may be noted, that we have had an opportunity during each of the years which have elapsed since its organization to justify and vindicate its existence.

During the last year the society has shown what it could do in its assistance to Italy, after the earthquake; to Eastern Turkey, after the massacres; and to Mexico, after the floods. It seems to be necessary in some way or other to fill the American eye and to fill the American ear before you can arouse them to contributions, and when you have a disaster such as that in Italy, which appealed to all, we are most generous.

And so it is with respect to the Christmas stamp. That seems to fill the eye of the public, and its connection with tuberculosis carries a good revenue with it. But when it comes to the contributions of a dollar a year, when it comes to the increased membership, and when it comes to the establishment by these small contributions of a large endowment fund, the matter moves slowly; and because it does move slowly it demonstrates the importance of our continuing to labor to get the endowment fund, because it is the endowment fund, and the income which shall come from it, that we may enlarge the usefulness of the association, and establish, not branches, but divisions of energy for the association which shall widen much the benefit that it confers, and show to America how much it lost in not having such an association before. Its income should enable it to proceed with the organizing of instruction in precaution against accidents and in First Aid among the miners, railroad men, industrial employees, firemen, policemen, sailors, school teachers, and the people generally. Thousands of persons are injured daily in accidents, hundreds among our miners, and hundreds among our railroad men, in our factories and on our streets, so that the value of instruction in precaution and First Aid cannot be overestimated, and the Red Cross should be able to extend and carry out the organizing of this work throughout the country.

I am sure somebody is going to be born, and I hope he is born already, who will give us a large endowment. In our imaginations we might as well make it as large as we need. I think we ought to have an endowment of about $5,000,000. We have been modest and have asked only for $2,000,000, but if any one has an extra $3,000,000 he need not be restricted by the limitation put in and caused by our modesty.

It gives me great pleasure to come here and preside. I am in the presiding business at present, and any variety from the burdens of a particular Presidency I am only too willing to accept.

I am glad to be able to seize the position of President of the Red Cross for a few moments in order that I may be the organ of the society in delivering to Mr. Griscom, recently the Ambassador of the United States to Italy, a gold medal, to evidence to him the appreciation of the society, and I know the society speaks for the people of the United States, in the great work which was done by him and by his associates for the poor people of Italy who were subjected to that stunning, that terrible disaster in the southern part of Italy and in Sicily. Mr. Griscom, it gives me great pleasure to present to you this medal. (Addressing Mr. Parish): Mr. Parish, I present you this medal as a testimonial and memorial to bring to your mind the gratitude that we feel for what you did in assisting Mr. Griscom at that moment of exigency and dire necessity. (Addressing Miss Davis): Miss Davis, I desire to present to you this memento to bring to your mind how grateful we are to you for the work which you did in Syracuse, Sicily, at the time of the great disaster there.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, DECEMBER 7, 1909.

The quarterly BULLETINS have contained such full accounts of the year's work that extended mention here to these operations would be scarcely more than duplication. I will therefore confine my presentation to a brief reference to the more noted transactions.

The Messina Earthquake, December 28, 1908.

This colossal calamity called the American Red Cross into activity, and the day following, upon receipt of the announcement, "Messina and Reggio destroyed," the Central Committee issued its appeal for contributions. The response was immediate and generous in sums ranging from $25,000 to one cent. The total amount of cash received to date for relief of the Italian sufferers amounts to $1,012,082.24, and nearly all this money has been expended.

The American Ambassador, Mr. Lloyd C. Griscom, acted as the agent of the Central Committee in applying a large part of the funds expended. He was assisted by a numerous staff of Americans residing at the time in Rome, some of them officers of the government—diplomatic, consular and naval—and by such aid the committee has been loyally and efficiently supported in carrying into effect the generous impulses and action of those who responded to our appeal.

At the time of this occurrence the services of Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, our national director, were not available, but he was sent to Rome in February to consult and advise with the American Ambassador and to report on the application that had already been made of the relief funds and upon the further application of the residue. He arrived in Rome exactly two months after the catastrophe and remained there nearly two months, or until all operations save the erection of shelter with the material provided by the Red Cross and the government were completed.

The Turkey-Armenia Outrage—14th of April, 1909—and thereafter.

As soon as the magnitude of the calamity and the extent of the suffering in Asia Minor became known the committee inquired of the American Ambassador at Constantinople if financial help was needed in relief of the distress. His reply left no doubt as to the duty of the Red Cross and immediately a remittance of $1,000 was cabled through the State Department, and by the 15th of May other remittances of $10,000 had also been sent to the Ambassador, half of this sum having been collected and contributed by Dr. Louis Klopsch, of New York City.

The Red Cross appeal for contributions was issued on April 30, and by November 30 had reached the sum of $18,920.60. The difference between the amount received and that forwarded to Asia Minor was derived from the general emergency fund, the total remittance aggregating the sum of $29,500 on November 30.

The Portuguese Earthquake, April 23, 1909.

Although the devastation actually caused by this shock was very much less than at first reported yet there were many thousands of homeless people, several villages destroyed, and 900 homes in ruins. The Central Committee, remembering the generous contribution by the Red Cross of Portugal for the care of our sick

and wounded in the Spanish-American War, deemed this an occasion when our own aid might be proffered. One thousand dollars from the general emergency fund, and later $300 additional of contributions were remitted to the Portuguese Red Cross. In their acknowledgment of our contribution it was stated that the gift was a "most valuable aid to the sufferers." No general appeal was issued.

Darr Mine Disaster.

The Pennsylvania Red Cross raised $402 for the relief of the sufferers resulting from this serious accident, and the amount stated was forwarded on April 29, 1909, the mine disaster having occurred some time previously.

The Monterey Flood, August, 1909.

The January BULLETIN will contain a full account of this dreadful disaster in a neighboring republic and of the action of this committee in responding to the call of humanity in relief of the suffering that was caused by this vast inundation. An appeal for contributions was issued on August 31, 1909, and the contributions aggregated $3,917.65, but the committee did not wait for the returns before taking action. The day the call was issued $1,000 for the general emergency fund was remitted, and subsequently from the same fund $2,917.65, a few hundred dollars of which was invested in blankets, and all went to the American Consul at Monterey. The total contributions to date for this relief have reached $3,917.65, and the total sum remitted $7,707.60.

Key West Hurricane, October 11, 1909.

Upon receipt of an appeal from the Mayor of Key West, forwarded through the War Department, this committee alotted $1,000 from the general emergency fund for the purpose of providing rations, the money being applied through the army officers on the spot. The total contributions have been $338.16, and the expenditures $1,140.

Cherry Mine Disaster, November 13, 1909.

As soon as the gravity of the dreadful accident that ended the lives of nearly 300 bread-winners was known the National Director was sent to Cherry. He was asked by the local organizations to take charge of all relief operations there, and at once assumed charge. No general appeal for contributions was made as it was soon evident that the local resources, including the Illinois branch of the Red Cross, would be able to supply the necessary means to relieve the distress and rehabilitate in some degree the dependents of those who were dead. The total amount of contributions for the Cherry Mine victims amounted on December 6 to $80,661.91, and this sum is available for conducting the relief operations. Mr. Bicknell is still at Cherry.

Christmas Stamps.

The result of the Christmas stamp campaign—1908—show in the national treasurer's accounts gross receipts of $16,899.42, and disbursements of $12,418.95, but this last item did not include certain general administration expenses that could not well be separated from the current office outlay, and other expenses incurred by the sales' agents. It may be said in general terms that so far as concerns profit or loss the national treasury was a loser. The public paid for the stamps sold about $165,000, of which sum, after paying expenses, there was applied in the campaign against tuberculosis about $138,000.

This year much more favorable terms have been arranged for the manufacture of the stamps and more favorable arrangements have been perfected for the propaganda. The number of stamps already printed is 50,000,000, of which nearly all have been forwarded in filling requisitions of the sales agents. There is a reasonable basis for the hope, and, indeed, for the expectation, that the public will this year contribute toward the campaign against tuberculosis quite $350,000, to be applied directly to that purpose in the several States.

The total receipts from relief contributions during the year have amounted to the large sum of $1,111,194.82.

The treasurer's report will supply many interesting details.

The endowment fund now amounts to a total of $119,687.51, which yields an income of about $4,750.

International Red Cross Conference, 1912.

On October 20, 1909, the following communication was received from the vice-president of the International Committee of the Red Cross at Geneva, Switzerland:

"CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS,

"PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: At the conference of the Red Cross societies, held at London, you offered to organize and receive, in 1912, the ninth conference. The applause that greeted this gracious communication proved to you how the Central Committee appreciated the value of your kind proposition.

"We come to you to-day to ask, in accord with the offer made at London, if your society is still disposed to receive the next conference.

"We do not hide from you the fact that the task is a heavy one, but we know that the American Red Cross is, better than all other central committees, in a position to charge itself with this work and we are certain that the central committees will learn with lively satisfaction your decision.

"The delegates to the ninth conference will be happy to have the occasion to verify for themselves the development of the Red Cross in America, and as far as we are concerned we will hold ourselves entirely at your disposition to aid you in the organization of the conference.

In the hope of receiving from you a favorable response, we beg you, Mr. President and gentlemen, to accept the assurance of our most distinguished consideration.

"For the International Committee,
"THE VICE-PRESIDENT,
"GUSTAV ADOR."

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held November 1, 1909, this communication was considered, as will appear by the following resolution, which was then adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the action of the American Red Cross delegates to the Eighth International Conference held in London in 1907, in proposing that the Ninth Conference be held in Washington in 1912, be, and it is hereby, ratified and confirmed, and the Chairman of the Central Committee is instructed to formally communicate this action to the International Committee in Geneva."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1909

ENDOWMENT FUND.

In Fund December 1, 1908:			
Cash		$ 8,787.25	
Securities at cost		44,771.50	
			$53,558.75
RECEIPTS.			
Sale of 1 $1,000 Lehigh Valley 4 per cent. bond..	$1,057.50		
Less cost value of bond	1,000.00		
		$ 57.50	
Contributions from:			
Joseph Rathborne	$1,000.00		
A friend	700.00		
Lawrence C. Phipps	500.00		
Charles C. Glover	500.00		
Miscellaneous	215.50		
		2,915.50	
Life Membership dues		3,455.00	
Interest to January 1, 1909, on San Francisco Funds		61,702.26	
			68,130.26
			$121,689.01
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Invested in New York City bonds	$47,182.20		
Invested in Chicago & Northwestern Railway bonds	9,350.00		
Invested in Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway bonds	9,425.00		
Invested in Northern Pacific Railway Prior Lien 1st Mortgage bonds	5,112.25		
Invested in Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mortgage bonds	2,057.50		
		$73,126.95	
Securities in Fund December 1, 1908	$44,771.50		
Less cost value of bond sold	1,000.00		
		43,771.50	
Cost values of securities in Fund December 31, 1909			116,898.45
Cash in Fund December 31, 1909			$ 4,790.56

SAN FRANCISCO RESERVE FUND.

RECEIPTS.			
Transferred from San Francisco Relief Fund			$50,000.00
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Invested in New York Central & H. R. R. R. bonds		$18,708.75	
Invested in Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. bonds		9,212.50	
Invested in Baltimore & Ohio R. R. bonds		9,400.00	
Invested in Northern Pacific Ry. Prior Lien bonds		5,118.75	
Invested in Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mortgage bonds		6,172.50	
Cost value of securities in Fund December 31, 1909			48,612.50
Cash in Fund December 31, 1909			$ 1,387.50

GENERAL EMERGENCY FUND.

Balance December 1, 1908			$ 2,894.46
RECEIPTS.			
Contributions:			
Japanese Famine Fund	$ 35.75		
Portugal Earthquake	300.00		..
Miscellaneous	100.65		..
		$ 436.40	
Transferred from:			
San Francisco Relief	$50,000.00		
Southern Flood Relief	1.00		
		50,001.00	
Repayments		380.21	
			50,817.61
			$53,712.07
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Transferred to:			
Turkey-Armenia Relief	$11,000.00		
Monterey Flood Relief	4,749.20		
Key West Hurricane Fund	782.14		
		$16,531.34	
Relief of:			
Fire Sufferers near Herbert, Sask.	$ 5.00		
Portugal Earthquake	1,300.00		
Sick and Wounded Soldiers at Bluefields, Nicaragua	5,000.00		
		6,305.00	
			22,836.34
Balance December 31, 1909			$30,875.73

SPECIAL EMERGENCY FUND.

Balance December 1, 1908:			
San Francisco Relief Fund			$ 311,920.93
RECEIPTS.			
Contributions:			
Italian Earthquake Relief	$1,012,087.55		
Cherry Mine Disaster Fund	97,420.17		
Turkey-Armenia Relief	19,169.89		
Monterey Flood Relief	3,958.40		
Key West Hurricane Fund	358.16		
Marienna Mine Disaster Relief	2.00		
Darr Mine Disaster Relief	402.32		
Southern Flood Relief	1.00		
		$1,133,399.49	
Transfers from General Emergency Fund:			
Turkey-Armenia Relief	$ 11,000.00		
Monterey Flood Relief	4,749.20		
Key West Hurricane Fund	782.14		
		16,531.34	
Repayments:			
Italian Earthquake Relief		2,644.64	
			1,152,575.47
			$1,464,496.40
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Transfers from San Francisco Relief Fund:			
General Emergency Fund	$50,000.00		
San Francisco Reserve Fund	50,000.00		
Administration Fund	3,784.43		
Endowment Fund (Interest)	59,718.60		
		$ 163,503.03	

Payment to San Francisco Relief and Red Cross Fund from San Francisco Relief Fund		$ 100,000.00	
Transfers from Italian Earthquake Relief:			
¾ of 1 per cent. of $957,087.55 to Administration Fund		7,178.16	
Relief:			
Italian Earthquake Relief	$ 990,780.69		
Turkey-Armenia Relief	30,000.00		
Monterey Flood Relief	8,707.60		
Key West Hurricane Fund	1,140.30		
Marienna Mine Disaster Relief	2.00		
Darr Mine Disaster Relief	402.32		
		1,031,032.91	
Refund to the Tribune Company, Chicago:			
Cherry Mine Disaster Fund		2,581.55	
Transfers to General Emergency Fund:			
Southern Flood Relief (closed)		1.00	
			1,304,296.65
Balance in Special Emergency Fund December 31, 1909			$ 160,199.75
San Francisco Relief Fund		$ 48,417.90	
Italian Earthquake Relief		16,773.34	
Cherry Mine Disaster Fund		94,838.62	
Turkey-Armenia Relief		169.89	
			$ 160,199.75

ADMINISTRATION FUND.

Balance December 1, 1908			$ 6,409.54
RECEIPTS.			
Annual Dues		$ 7,334.38	
Contributions from:			
Russell Sage Foundation	$ 6,250.00		
Miscellaneous	110.00		
		6,360.00	
Interest on bank balances, all funds		4,763.95	
Interest on securities in Endowment and San Francisco Reserve Funds		5,561.79	
Percentage of funds transferred:			
San Francisco Relief Fund	$ 3,784.43		
Italian Earthquake Relief	7,178.16		
		10,962.59	
Sale of Christmas stamps, 1908	$ 15,271.47		
Sale of Christmas stamps, 1909	30.00		
		15,301.47	
Advertising in Bulletin	$ 203.86		
Subscriptions to Bulletin	12.50		
Sale of Pamphlets	50.00		
Sale of First Aid Text Books and Badges	343.25		
Sale of Flag	1.52		
		611.13	
Repayments		164.58	
			51,059.89
			$ 57,469.43

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries	$ 10,487.54		
Clerical services	3,620.29		
		$ 14,107.83	
Christmas stamps, 1908	12,41[illegible].95		
Christmas stamps, 1909	9,951.59		
		22,370.54	
Traveling and Transportation		3,957.44	
Express, Postage and Minor Office Expenses		1,509.35	
Telegraph and Telephone		490.10	
Guarantee Fund		1,131.87	
Bulletin		6,216.80	
Office Furniture and Supplies		667.97	
Books for Library		77.65	
Flags		16.80	
Inauguration Expenses		482.30	
First Aid Text Books and Badges		886.68	
Pamphlets		188.30	
Miscellaneous		631.91	
Printing and Stationery	1,084.11		
Railroad Posters	1,125.00		
		2,209.11	
			$ 54,944.65
Balance December 31, 1909			$ 2,524.78

THE MEXICAN FLOOD AND RELIEF WORK

By CONSUL GENERAL PHILIP C. HANNA.

Special Representative of the American Red Cross.

Consul General Hanna, at Monterey, Mexico, the writer of the following article, was appointed the representative of the American National Red Cross in the flooded district, and it is due to his able efforts that so much good work was accomplished. In spite of a serious illness, following his arduous relief labors, Mr. Hanna has most kindly consented to write this article for the BULLETIN and provided the illustrations.—Editor.

FOLLOWING a period of most unusual drouth known to this section of Northern Mexico, and Monterey in particular, the extraordinary amount of rain which fell the latter part of the month of August of 1909 was wholly unprecedented in this section. The average rainfall throughout Northern Mexico is, approximately, 25 to 30 inches per annum, while the month of August has rarely exceeded 3 inches; it is, of course, inconceivable to believe, therefore, that within a period of a few hours in the latter part of August more rain fell in the immediate vicinity of Monterey than is customary to this locality for a year.

When it is considered that the drainage area of the Santa Catarina river is 544 square miles, composed of a series of canons and valleys, merging into a narrow outlet about ten miles west of Monterey, and that 34.16 inches of rain fell over that area in the course of a few hours, some conception can be had of the enormous volume of water that rushed down the some time dry river bed during the hours of the flood.

Only those who have seen the whirlpool rapids at Niagara can realize the aspect of this body of water as it whirled and seethed in its onward rush, tearing down everything in its path, and carrying thousands of unfortunate victims to a watery grave.

And yet, while this flood gave one the impression of Niagara, it exceeded that famous river by 48,000 cubic feet of water per second. The average flow over the falls is 222,000 cubic feet, while close estimates by competent engineers give the Monterey flood 270,000 cubic feet per second. In a small section of the drainage area that was measured with apparatus by the local waterworks and sewer company, the flood represented 825 cubic feet per square mile, and the estimated flood for the entire area of 544 square miles is 590 cubic feet per second, which is declared by engineers to be the greatest on record.

The people had disregarded the possible danger, and this river bed had been

CONSUL GENERAL PHILIP C. HANNA,
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS,
MONTEREY RELIEF.

the homes of thousands for many years. They had gradually encroached on the river until the small two span concrete bridge represented the entire space allotted to the flow of water, and the people were illy prepared for the immense flood of water that bore down upon them in their homes on the night of the 27th of August. In fact, many retired oblivious to any danger, only to awaken to find themselves entirely surrounded by a raging torrent and all escape cut off. The excessive grade from the mouth of the canon gave the water a speed that quickly swept away all of the little shacks, and when morning came it was possible to see only the most substantial houses still standing, and in almost every case the roofs were the refuge of such people as could reach them. Gradually

SAN LUISITO RIVER AND THE CONCRETE BRIDGE CROSSING IT, SHOWING THE RIVER ENTIRELY DRY WITHOUT A DROP OF WATER A FEW DAYS BEFORE THE FLOOD.

SAN LUISITO RIVER WHEN THE FLOOD IS ON.

these houses crumbled and sank from sight with their victims, in plain view of the thousands that lined the edge of the water. Towards night very few houses —only the most solidly constructed—were still standing, and could be seen above the waves.

The peculiar topographical situation of Monterey would have forced the entire flow toward the main body of the city to the north of the river had it not been for the concrete bridge, which served as a bulwark and diverted the main channel back toward the hills to the south, devastating that portion of the city to the south of the river, but saving the main body to the north. This bridge withstood the entire impact of the flood and formed a perfect calm in the back, where the main channel would have been had the bridge given way under the pressure.

AMERICAN RED CROSS RELIEF SUPPLIES. BLANKETS FOR THE FLOOD SUFFERERS.

This flood, originating in the canons of Monterey, carried devastation in its wake until it emptied into the Gulf below Matamoros, inundating Carmargo on the Rio Grande, and carrying with it every bridge between its source and its mouth.

It can safely be estimated that millions of property were destroyed and no less than 5,000 human lives were lost in this river alone.

Coincident with the flood at Monterey, every river having its source in the mountain range between here and Tampico presented a similar spectacle, and every railway bridge between Monterey and Tampico was washed out. Rivers that have no connection whatever with the Santa Catarina, either in their source or their discharge, were all in a state of almost inconceivable flood, which can only be explained by assuming that the great Gulf storm, which had been prognosticated by the Weather Bureau, had blown up this mountain range and dis-

HOMELESS CHILDREN WHO HAVE BEEN SUPPLIED WITH BLANKETS, AT MONTEREY, MEXICO.

charged a regular waterspout simultaneously between the headwaters of the Santa Catarina and the mouth of the Panuco at Tampico. In further support of this theory it should be borne in mind that the heavy winds from the Gulf at Tampico at this time caused the waters of the Gulf to back up into the city of Tampico and caused much damage.

While few persons in the city at first actually grasped the extent of the disaster, the terrible loss of life and destruction of property, it was, however, realized by many that this city and locality had been visited by a most dreadful calamity, and the first thought and first purpose was to shelter and feed the homeless multitude of wet, hungry people, who have seen their homes and families swept away, barely escaping with their own lives. Many of the principal families of the city threw open their doors to shelter the destitute and feed the hungry, and a deep general interest prevailed amongst the wealthy well-to-do and such as still had a place of shelter. Nearly all of the houses, even to the best class, throughout the city had been damaged and there were few families who had not suffered loss. The waters of the river had risen to a point within a block of the Consulate General, and the street in front of that building was so like a river that it refused to carry away the water from the patios and the court yards. However, this large building could afford shelter for a large number of people; we therefore threw open the doors to render such assistance as was possible to those who were entirely homeless. This building was crowded night and day for several days following the storm and the Consulate was turned into a free restaurant where hundreds were fed and sheltered. At the suggestions of the President and officers of the American colony, I telegraphed the situation to the Department of State at Washington, suggesting that outside help would be needed. The railroads were so badly damaged that no trains

STREET SCENE IN MONTEREY AFTER THE WATER HAD FALLEN.

could reach Monterey for several days. However, I began to receive by telegraph from charitable people throughout the United States assurances of their deep interest, and a number of persons promptly instructed me to draw on them for certain amounts of money. Before the storm had hardly ceased the Department of State telegraphed me that the American National Red Cross had placed relief funds to my credit. With such substantial assurances upholding me, we began to arrange for relief in a more general way. Many people in the nearby cities in Texas began collecting food and clothing, and the first train which came into Monterey brought me a large freight car loaded with food, clothing, and blankets. I delivered the contents of this car to the General Committee of the city, all except the clothing, which we distributed at the Consulate-General to several hundred of the most destitute. The principal people of the city immediately organized into relief committees, and supplies from the different cities of Mexico and the United States began to arrive. For some days it appeared as though the better class people of Monterey had all become members of Relief Committees as there was almost unanimous interest in caring for the more unfortunate. Within a few days I had received several car loads of supplies from the nearby cities of Texas.

The Mexican National Red Cross at Mexico City fitted out a train, and under the supervision of Doctor and Mrs. Lopez, officials of the National Organization, they brought to Monterey supplies and a large number of Red Cross nurses. They also established a Red Cross Society in this city. As I had been

STREET SCENE IN MONTEREY AFTER THE WATER HAD FALLEN.

designated as the representative of the American National Red Cross, I heartily cooperated with the Mexican National Red Cross in their noble work. The organization has been active in rendering most efficient relief up to the present hour. Not only have thousands been fed and clothed, but we have organized a Red Cross hospital where the sick from flood exposure have received proper care and medical attention. Whenever patients become convalescent they are sent to our relief stores, where they are given proper food, clothing, bedding, and are assisted in their efforts to establish a home and make their living. Many of the very best families in the city are active members of the Red Cross and devote much of their time to relief work.

Immediately following the storm and flood I telegraphed our Ambassador at Mexico City, respectfully suggesting that if the Mexican Government would open the ports for flood sufferers' supplies coming from the United States consigned to me officially that large quantities of such supplies would be sent by our charitable people. First as a relief to the suffering, and second as an expression of their goodwill to the people of Mexico, the Mexican Government promptly opened the ports for the free entry of such goods, and many car loads of corn, beans, rice, various food articles, clothing, cooking utensils, and many thousands of blankets have been received and distributed amongst the needy throughout the afflicted districts.

The readers of Doctor Klopsch's *Christian Herald,* alone, have sent me 20,000 blankets and 100 new sewing machines. From the supplies many thousands have been fed, about 4,000 have been clothed, and the blankets furnished have protected thousands of delicate, shivering persons against the cold of the present winter nights. We have had a large number of cheap mattresses

BRINGING THE PEOPLE WHO REMAINED ALIVE ACROSS THE RIVER INTO MONTEREY AFTER THE RIVER HAD FALLEN.

made from ticking and filled with husks, which have been given to women and children, who would otherwise have had to sleep on a bare dirt floor. We have also distributed a better grade of mattress along with cheap wire cots. The work which has been done and that continues has not only prevented suffering and brought comfort, but it has evidently prevented disease and scourge throughout the city.

In the worst afflicted districts northeast of Monterey there were no railroad trains for several weeks following the flood. Many of these people had not only lost their homes, but their gardens and farms had been ruined and reports reached this city of their terribly destitute condition. I communicated with the American Consuls at Matamoros, Tampico, and Saltillo relative to the afflicted in their districts. I found them fully awake to the situation and very ready to lend a helping hand. We sent out mule and burro trains, starting from different points to various towns and villages which were most afflicted. These trains were loaded with the actual necessities of life and in many cases they brought first relief to almost starving people. We had eight trains at one time on the road. One of the Consuls arranged for a tug-boat, which he loaded with supplies and reached various parts in his district. Another Consul used push-cars and hand-cars over such parts of the railroad track as was repaired, besides using ox-teams and every means of conveyance possible to reach the people. The relief work of these American Consuls is highly commendable and they have been showered with praises, not only by the poor whom they relieved, but by the better class of Mexican people throughout their districts.

BRINGING THE PEOPLE WHO REMAINED ALIVE ACROSS THE RIVER INTO MONTEREY AFTER THE WATER HAD FALLEN.

Such transportation companies as the Wells-Fargo & Company Express, the Mexican National Express, the Mexican National lines of railway, the Gould lines, and Southern Pacific deserve special credit for their valuable assistance in relief work in Northern Mexico. The railroads have carried many cars of supplies free of freight. The Wells-Fargo & Company Express brought all express packages for three months free, and the Mexican National Express has brought to Monterey and carried to country towns and villages free of charge all relief goods consigned to them.

The State Department has sent to the Red Cross office interesting reports of the relief work from the American Consul at Matamoros, Mr. Clarence A. Miller.

Mr. Miller's field of relief covered the towns of Matamoros, San Miguel, Reynosa Diaz, Camargo, and Aldamas, besides many of the ranches in the country, where he found the suffering and need greater than in the towns and where little or no help had been received. He and and his companion, the Rev. J. A. Phillips, traveled sometimes on horseback, carrying relief supplies on the horse, sometimes on foot, with the supplies in ox-carts, and sometimes by trains.

"The greatest need was found to be among the people of the ranches. These people have lost everything and have not received any assistance. They have no seed for crops. If possible it would be a very good plan to make provision for distribution of seed corn, sorghum, and cane among these poor and worthy ranch people. To be effective this should be done at once as planting is made in this section in January.

"This office cannot speak too highly of the services of the Rev. J. A. Phillips. With his medicine and his cheerfulness he gladdened the hearts of very, very many people. Dr. Weedon is doing a great service for the poor in San Miguel and it might be well for someone to help him buy the medicine that he finds it necessary to give away. The Catholic clergy of Matamoros, Camargo, and Aldamas have ever been ready and willing to assist in this work and they have been a great help. Rev. E. E. Morgan and Rev. Hervey L. Ross, Protestant missionaries in Matamoros, have also been of great help in this work—the latter especially, because he very kindly investigated conditions on the ranches near Matamoros. The civil and military officials in every town and village have extended to us every possible help and assistance. Indeed, without this help it would not have been possible to have performed this work at all.

"This work has extended over the period from September 8th until this date. About $2,000 (Mexican) in supplies and 14 bales of blankets, worth about $7,000 (Mexican) and 8 boxes of medicine worth about $200 (Mexican) have been distributed.

"Much suffering and distress have been relieved and the foundation has been laid for the most cordial relations between the officials and the people of this district and the representatives of the American Government."

Mr. Miller's own personal work in this difficult distribution of supplies to the sufferers is most heartily commended.

KEY WEST STORM RELIEF

By JOSEPH C. LOGAN, Red Cross Representative.

ON October 16th, about 5 p. m., I received final authorization to go to Key West. Left Atlanta at 9 p. m. on the 16th, and reached Key West 7.30 p. m. on the 18th. At Jacksonville and Tampa on the way down I secured copies of Jacksonville, Tampa and Gainsville, Fla., papers of dates following the Key West storm. These papers contained very little information or data of any value concerning the condition in Key West, but because of the small amount of space given to the Key West storm news I inferred that conditions there could not be extremely serious. At Tampa, Fla., I had three hours between my train and the boat to Key West. In an effort to see the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce concerning a proposal on the part of the tobacco manufacturers of Tampa to give 1,500 Key West cigarmakers employment in Tampa, I got an interview with the city editor of the *Tampa Times,* Mr. Marshall Moore. He had been interested in Key West and thought it would be necessary for the cigarmakers who had been thrown out of employment there to accept employment in Tampa. He was certain that the motives which induced this offer were pure, though he knew Key West would resist its acceptance because of the strong competition between the cigar trade of that city and Tampa.

On reaching Key West, in company with Mr. Edwin P. Ansley, a prominent citizen of Atlanta, who had made the trip down with me, I called upon the Mayor, J. B. Fogarty, immediately. Mayor Fogarty was from the first cordial

and frank with me, doing all in his power to facilitate my inquiry. At this time he told me that up to the Friday following the storm there had been no system in the relief work, that aid had been given by the Elks, a band of ladies called the Circle of Mercy, and by his agents to all who applied. The relief station under this system was overrun with negro women and chronic dependents. On Friday he had divided the city into six districts, each under two investigators—one American and one Cuban. These investigators were going from house to house in their districts and leaving orders for aid where

they found need, as per attached slip marked Exhibit A. These slips were then presented at the Relief Station where the provisions were stored. A considerable store of provisions had been donated in kind. Some had been bought by the Elks and some by the Circle of Mercy, and about $400.00 worth from the relief funds. None of the Red Cross rations had been drawn upon. He thought everybody's immediate need was being met; some of the cigar factories had already resumed work, and it would not be longer than a week before all the employees of this industry would be employed again. The main trouble was going to be in connection with the sponging and fishing industries, which supported between four and five thousand people. Many boats owned privately by spongers or fishermen, and representing their savings of a life time, had been destroyed or put out of commission by the storm. There was no industry on the island which would make a place for these men. Mayor Fogarty's brother, Mr. Charlie Fogarty, was keeping the relief fund books for his brother, who, apparently, had the responsibility of the whole relief work. He had over

$15,000 in the relief fund at this time, Mr. H. M. Flagler and Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan having each given $5,000 of this amount, and the city of Key West $1,500. The Key West donation, however, had only been drawn upon for removing debris from the streets, and, for this purpose, for less than $500.

After this visit to the Mayor, Mr. Ansley and myself drove around the city until 8.15. It was night, but evidently matters were not as bad as we had anticipated.

After leaving Mr. Ansley I called upon Mayor Fogarty's mother and sister, whom I had met very pleasantly summer before last. In company with Mr. Charlie Fogarty and his sister I went to the moving picture show, which was crowded. This fact is mentioned as an indication of the extent to which conditions had again become normal.

The next morning, Tuesday, I met Mr. Charlie Fogarty by appointment and visited the Relief Station with him. Mr. George Babcock was in charge of this station and of the investigators heretofore mentioned. No one was present

at the time of my visit, but I saw that the only record being kept was a seriatim entry of each grant of aid as it was made.

After leaving the station I called on Captain Kimmell at the United States Barracks. Captain Kimmell showed me his report to the War Department, and said he had arranged for the distribution of Red Cross rations through the existing organization under Mr. Babcock. I suggested the use of the card attached hereto and marked Exhibit B, in place of the slips (Exhibit A), and the matter appearing on these cards was partly suggested by Captain Kimmell and Lieutenant Marks and approved by them in toto. After leaving Captain Kimmell I went to the Mayor with this same suggestion about the use of the cards, and told him the data I desired could never be secured from the existing records. He readily approved their use and went to considerable trouble in arranging for their printing. We could get no cards in stock and had to have

them cut out of cardboard, and in order to get them printed at once we borrowed an employee of the Custom House who had a private printing shop at his house. About four o'clock we had five hundred of these cards, and the slips previously in use having been exhausted, the cards were immediately substituted. The Mayor put me in charge from the time the cards began to be used. I worked with Mr. Babcock, who had been in charge. No reflection was intended upon Mr. Babcock's work, and later he materially helped me in securing the boat losses.

During the morning the Mayor had driven me over the city, and at the water front, where a number of boat owners were hanging around their ruined fortunes, we had a long interview with a group of them. I saw readily that they had suffered heavy losses, but was struck with the light-heartedness and fortitude with which they met their misfortune.

At night, two women clerks employed at the station, one investigator and myself, worked until 10 o'clock transcribing the data on the slips to the cards. We worked at the Mayor's house, and after the others quit at 10 o'clock I continued the same work at my room in the hotel until 1 o'clock.

The next morning, 20th inst., the investigators reported at the Mayor's house at 8 a. m., and the uses of the cards were gone over. The men then set out on their house-to-house canvass. Some of these men were cigarmakers, others semi-clerks, and, with two exceptions, were all of very rudimentary education. I accompanied one of these investigators up to 12.30 p. m., visiting about twenty-five houses. I found less than a third of those visited needing or desiring aid, and all undamaged, comfortable-looking houses were omitted. In the afternoon I stayed at the station and interviewed applicants who came without cards. All the investigators also remained at the station in the afternoon to straighten out any trouble with people from their districts. It was very apparent at the station that a large percentage of the applicants were chronic dependents and others who were ready to get something for nothing, though unaffected by the storm. The work which was begun Tuesday night was continued Wednesday night by the same people.

During my two days' stay I talked with the investigators, Mr. Babcock and the Mayor, and every one with whom I came in contact, concerning the situation. All agreed that there should be no difficulty unless with the spongers and fishermen. The *Key West Citizen*, of October 14th contained a notice from P. T. Knight, chairman of the Finance Committee of the city, "That the city of Key West is in a position to contribute $5,000 to the relief of those out of employment," and only $1,500 had been appropriated. Mr. Charlie Fogarty had told me that local contributions had been very small; I was impressed by the fact that people who might have given services had left the whole thing on the Mayor's shoulders, and he had been able to secure paid workers of very inferior ability.

The next day, Thursday, October 21, started off with another meeting of all the investigators, none of whom were filling up their cards. I tried to impress them with the importance of doing this, and to give some unity to their decisions in reference to aid. Following this meeting I visited all the prominent merchants of the city who had dealings with the boats and secured their consent

to file a list of the boat owners dealing with them who had suffered damage, and who, in their opinion, were unable to repair or replace without aid. Mr. Babcock accompanied me on these visits. In the afternoon I stayed at the station and at night brought the card index, with all the entries, up to date. The Mayor had all the boat owners' reports listed on cards and duplicates checked out. At the meeting of the investigators in the morning, at which the Mayor was present, it was decided to discontinue the house-to-house canvass and open the station in the morning from 8 to 12 for applications, and in the afternoon for relief. A notice to this effect was printed in the afternoon on the 21st, and in the morning paper of the 22d.

The first aid from the Red Cross had been given out on the 21st. Lieutenant Marks was in charge for the army.

Friday morning I interviewed applicants and alloted investigations to the

several investigators. In the afternoon I assisted Lieutenant Marks at the station. At night I visited the Mayor and went over the whole situation with him. Up to this time 177 boat owners had been reported for rehabilitation aid, and the estimated damage in 157 instances (20 not having been estimated) was $30,282.

I had previously suggested to the Mayor the importance of securing a prominent committee to determine the beneficiaries of their fund, and on Tuesday left him a copy of "Principles of Relief." It appeared to me that this committee should allot twelve or fifteen thousand dollars for the boats and begin at once to make grants out of it, with the understanding that these grants would provide maintenance as well as repair boat losses. This would open up employment for the seafaring element in connection with the repairing of boats and would relieve this element from the necessity of applying to a relief station. The permanent dependents who had been receiving aid prior to the storm from the Circle of Mercy could again be referred to that organization, provided it received a grant from the relief funds to replace funds from its treasury which had been used in the relief work immediately following the disaster. The

balance of the relief funds could be held for other demands, such as house repairs, etc., and thus the necessity for a relief station would be entirely obviated.

I made no attempt to tabulate the house losses in view of the complications involved in ownership and personal ability to repair. This was in no sense an emergency need, because in the few instances where houses were destroyed the occupants easily found shelter elsewhere, and in the other cases were occupying their homes as usual. I think that in most of the cases of house repair coming within the purview of relief $25 will suffice.

One element in the situation which I have not heretofore mentioned is the losses of people living on the Keys, the islands off the coast of Florida, over which the Florida East Coast Extension Railway is being built. But Mayor Fogarty is considering them on a par with Key West sufferers; their losses are of the same nature as those of Key West citizens, and, in fact, many of them had already come to Key West and were included in the relief operations. There were instances of losses of farms on the islands, paralleled by instances of losses of fruit groves in Key West.

I neglected to note a visit to Captain Kimmell in the afternoon, at which time I gave him such figures as I had on the situation, and expressed the opinion that it would be unwise to give any further relief from the station beyond that already provided by the Red Cross. I reported to him that, allowing for duplicates, husband and wife, or confusion of names, I estimated that the 1,150 cards in the tray represented not exceeding 1,100 cases.

Saturday morning I again interviewed applicants and directed the investigators, and in the afternoon stayed at the station, Lieutenant Marks at this time using the cards alone. In the evening I showed the Mayor my report to you on the 20th, which he seemed to approve as entirely fair and just.

I left for Atlanta via boat for Tampa at 11 p. m.

EXHIBIT A.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF.

Name .....
Street ..... No. .....
Number in family .....
Nature of distress .....
.....
.....
[State here if Food, Clothing, or Work needed.]

Aid absolutely required .....
How many men in family working .....
Applicant known to be in need of .....
.....
and hereby recommend same .....
Approved: .....

Before presenting to Mayor have this approved by one of the following named:

Dr. W. Warren, Dr. Rodriguez, H. H. Taylor, Geo. L. Babcock, or A. D. Carrasco.

Countersigned: .....
Mayor.

EXHIBIT B—Obverse.

NAME				
ADDRESS				
MAN	AGE	TRADE	LAST EMPLOYER	AT WORK
WOMAN				
CHILDREN				
OTHERS IN FAMILY				

EXHIBIT B—Reverse.

NATURE AND EXTENT STORM LOSS	BOAT	HOUSE

DATE	RATIONS FOR HOW LONG	SIGNATURE

RELIEF

DATE	CHARACTER	ARMY RATIONS

ITALIAN RED CROSS RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS OF THE CALABRO-SICILIAN EARTHQUAKE

THE disaster which in December last overtook two of our provinces put to severe test the activity of the Italian Red Cross, which, I am glad to assure you, distinguished itself by the fulfilment of its duty in spite of the most exceptional conditions, the time and place in which it had to accomplish its work.

Our Association rushed into Calabria and Sicily with the utmost speed, and with its wealth of means contributed largely to the relief of the sufferers. From the general report that is now being prepared you will in time find particulars of all that has been done by our institution.

On the 28th of December, in the evening, when as yet but little was known

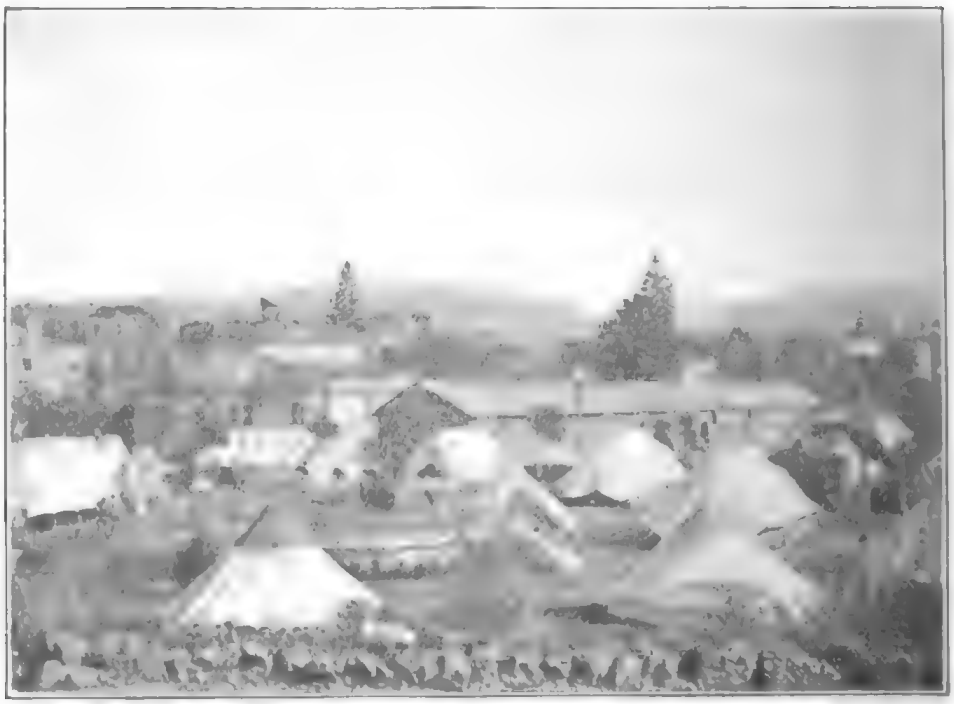
ITALIAN RED CROSS FIRST AID STATION.

as to the extent of the disaster, after making the necessary arrangements with the government, we sent from Rome to Palermo one of our commissioners with five privates, who carried with them five large hospital tents, with requisite means of illuminating, a fine ambulance, woolen blankets, relief supplies and preserved meats.

On the 29th of December we sent from Rome to Palmi one of our physicians with twelve more privates, woolen blankets, sheets, pillows, shirts, bandages, packages of medicated cotton and relief supplies.

Our sub-committee at Naples sent to Reggio and Calabria, at noon on the 29th of December, 13 physicians, 12 privates, 10 large hospital tents and various other supplies.

The sub-committee of Palermo, at 3 o'clock on the 29th of December, sent



ITALIAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL AT REGGIO.

ITALIAN RED CROSS AT TONE DI FARO.

ITALIAN RED CROSS ENCAMPMENT.

ITALIAN RED CROSS BARRACKS AT PALMI.

to Messina, on board the *Regina Margherita,* 4 physicians, a commissioner, a detachment of privates, with a large number of bags of medicinal material.

The same sub-committee sent on the 29th of December, on board the *Stura,* 5 more physicians, 6 nurses, tents, medicines and a large supply of sanitary materials.

On the 29th of December, in the morning, one of our physicians left Caltanisetta for Messina with 8 nurses and necessary material for an ambulance.

After sending the first relief, which took place, as is stated, on the 28th and 29th of December, not a day went by without sending additional large numbers of personnel and a quantity of material in succession from every point in Italy to the devastated region.

After sending the first relief, as above stated, as soon as the magnitude of the catastrophe was manifest the necessity of concentrating for the affected regions abundant means of proper medical attendance and relief was felt.

The lack of railways and land communications, the difficulties of every kind which were met at every stopping place, and the very severe test on our personnel, which, I am glad to say, discharged with manifest zeal the charitable mission assigned to them in spite of the most severe difficulties and the constant danger that surrounded their work.

For the relief of the sick and wounded from the effects of the earthquake the Italian Red Cross established 16 hospitals as follows:

1 at Palmi	1 at Siracusa
1 at Bagnara	1 at Catania
1 at Sant 'Eufemia	2 at Messina
1 at Reggio-Calabria	1 at Palermo
1 at San Roberto	2 at Napoli
1 at Catona	1 at Roma
1 at Villa San Giovanni	1 at Viaregio.

Two quarantine stations were established for the treatment of smallpox patients, one at Cinque Frondi and the other at Jatrinoli.

All other hospitals, and especially those at Rome, Naples and Palermo, on account of their territorial character, restored to health many persons most seriously wounded, who were thus snatched from death, thanks to the loving care of our medical staff and the most affectionate assistance of the nurses, and particularly of our volunteer nurses.

At the hospital in Naples we had the constant aid of the volunteer nurses of the French Red Cross; at the hospital of Syracuse the most efficient aid of the German Red Cross and its nurses; at Catania the Life Saving Association of Vienna distinguished itself beyond praise.

Our Association further mobilized 11 ambulances, 11 railway posts of relief. 2 hospital trains, and 2 ships for the transportation of the wounded, thus bringing relief to more than 10,000 patients. Provisions were also made for the vaccination of 6,500 persons.

A large store of furnishings was established at Naples and other stores were set up at Palmi, Reggio, Calabria and Messina.

In addition to the above indicated hospital institutions the Red Cross sent to the seat of disaster 220 large hospital tents, 300 large tents for the shelter of the homeless, 1,430 waterproof coverings for the roofing of the barracks, 250 complete barracks with window frames and impervious covering, 500 beds, 50 tons of straw, 12,000 woolen blankets, 15,000 sheets, 8,000 pillow cases, 6,000 shirts, 5 complete

TEMPORARY BARRACKS FOR ORPHANS. ITALIAN RED CROSS.

CONSTRUCTION BARRACKS OF ITALIAN "RED CROSS VILLAGE."

TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES FOR PALMI, BY ITALIAN RED CROSS.

TRANSPORTATION OF SMALLPOX PATIENTS, ITALIAN RED CROSS.

surgical outfits in addition to those in the mobilized hospitals, 7,000 kilos of medicated cotton, 54,000 metres of gauze, 60,000 assorted bandages and abundant supplies of medicines, disinfectants and relief articles, such as brandy, brandy, Marsala, condensed milk, etc., and provisions of all kinds.

The Red Cross provided about 15,000 of the earthquake survivors, men, women and children, with clothing and linen.

All this relief was carried to and distributed in the various places affected by the earthquake in the care of our personnel, so that the beneficient action of our institution was felt in fully 165 communes of Calabria and Sicily.

The sufferers of the earthquake were further rendered pecuniary assistance in the sum of 364,150 lire.

More recently the Red Cross provided the necessary material for the establishment of a hospital at Spadafora and relief stations at Messina and Reggio.

In the fulfilment of its mission the Italian Red Cross, in addition to the assistance of its delegates and of the ladies and gentlemen belonging to its subcommittees, availed itself of the services of 210 of its officials, physicians, druggists, commissioners, accountants and chaplains, of 612 regular and 120 volunteer nurses.

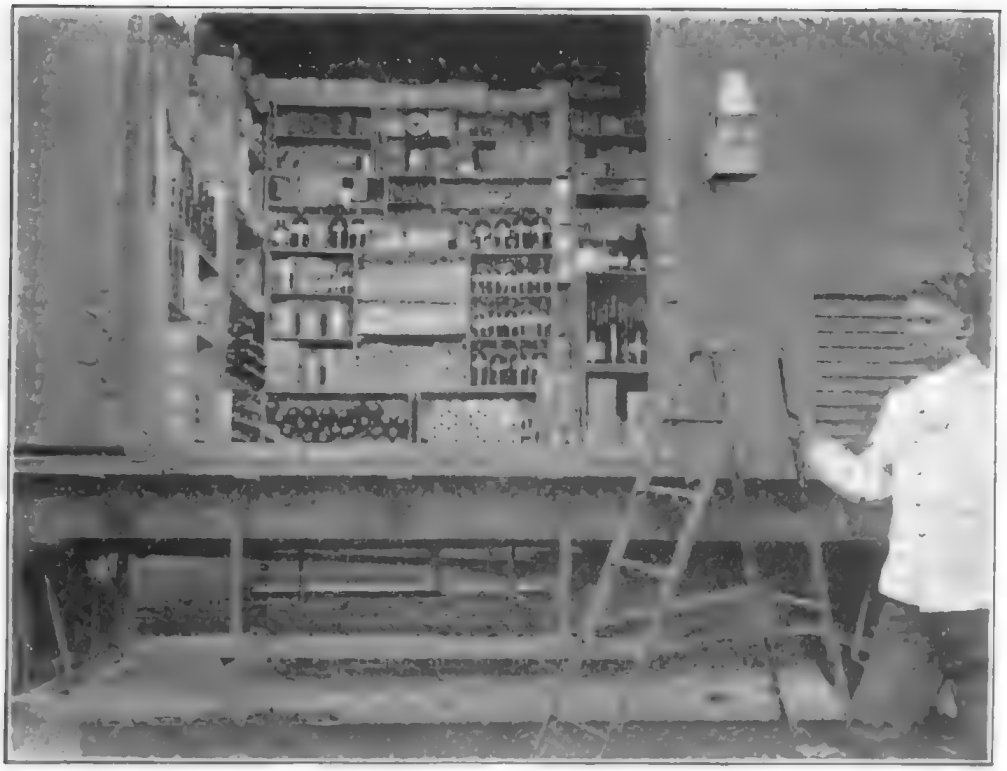
Generals Mazzitelli, Mazza and Tarditi, who witnessed the relief work of the region affected by the earthquake, addressed to the President letters of the most lively and warmest praise for the work done by the Italian Red Cross. Praise which redounded to the credit of both sexes who belong to our association and rendered their services in the relief of the sufferers of the huge disaster for their abnegation, extraordinary alacrity, zeal, and intelligence.

The President of the French Red Cross also expressed to our association

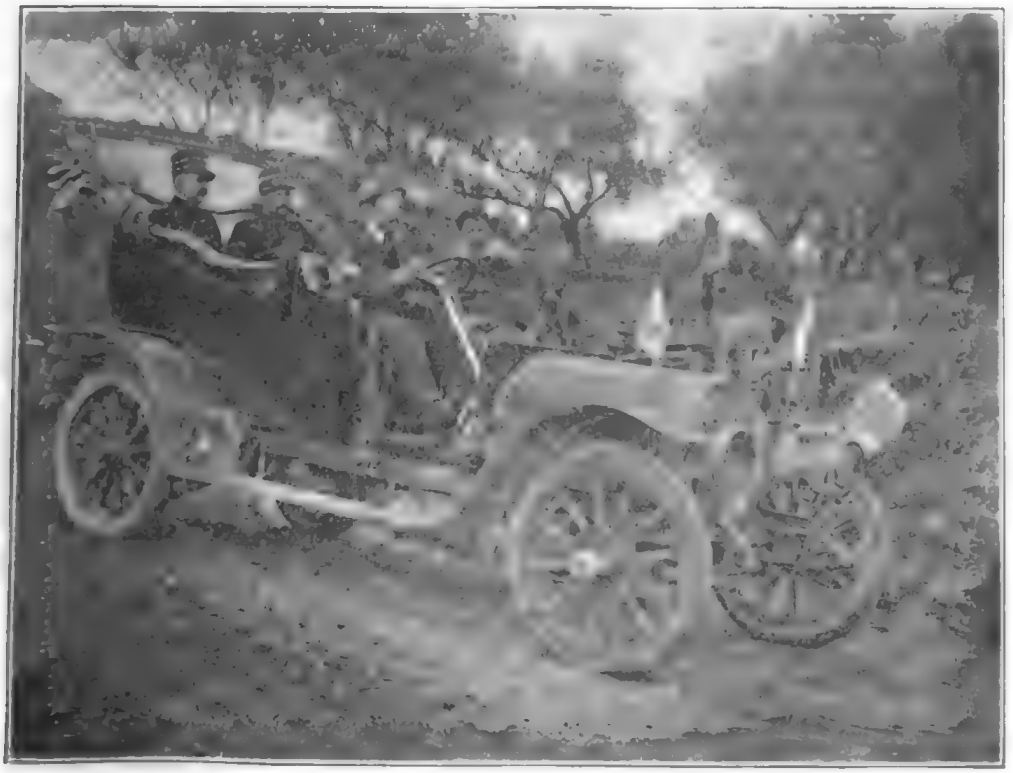
ORPHAN BOYS OF CALABRIA.

ORPHAN GIRLS OF CALABRIA.

HOSPITAL TRAIN NO. 13. ITALIAN RED CROSS.



FREIGHT CAR PHARMACY, ITALIAN RED CROSS.



AMBULANCE SERVICE, ITALIAN RED CROSS.

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the sentiments of the most lively admiration for the manner in which it accomplished the far from easy task assumed and for its organization.

As already mentioned, the labors of our volunteer nurses were in a special manner worthy of praise in every respect. Their services were rendered in the territory hospitals, in the hospital tents and in the transport ships.

To meet the enormous expense which our association had to incur it used the funds which were sent to it in abundance as evidence of the great confidence enjoyed by the Italian Red Cross everywhere.

It received for the sufferers of the Calabrian and Sicilian earthquake 5,358,471.62 lire, including 500,000 lire donated by their majesties the King and Queen, our high protectors. There were also received large donations of all amounts from various foreign Red Cross societies. The expense already liquidated and in course of liquidation amounts to 2,817,728.26 lire, leaving a balance of 2,540,742.36 lire.

It is unnecessary to say that this balance will be used in behalf of the sufferers of the earthquake in the most useful manner so as to fulfill the intentions of the donors.

The Central Committee could not fail to manifest its gratitude to those who, by contributing, put it into a position to carry relief to the sufferers of the earthquake, and, indeed, as a testimony of the lively gratefulness to the American Red Cross for the immense sums sent to our association it passed a resolution to award the large gold medal and the diploma of honor.

There was also awarded to his excellency, the American Ambassador, who so greatly contributed to the success of the subscriptions for the Italian Red Cross, and to Donna Maria Grazioli Lante, who placed at the disposition of the Red Cross a part of her villa at Rome, where she lives, and in which there was established a hospital in which was received for a period of about three months 100 patients severely wounded, a large special metlal of silver and the diploma

ITALIAN RED CROSS FIRST AID STATION. (MESSINA.)

ITALIAN RED CROSS STOREHOUSE. (NAPLES.)

of honor. The same diploma of honor was also awarded to his excellency, the Ambassador of Spain, who, besides bringing to our association 100,000 lire of donations, proceeded in person to the seat of the disaster for distribution of relief; and to his excellency the Ambassador of France, who promoted the sending by the French Red Cross to our association of the large sum of 303,000 francs, leaving it free to use it in the manner it thought best.

The medal and diploma of merit were also conferred upon all the distinguished physicians and nurses belonging to foreign Red Cross societies who came to Italy to cooperate in the relief work.

A special commemoration medal will be presented to all of the volunteer nurses who gave their charitable assistance to the relief of the victims.

The Board of Directors was received in special audience by his majesty the King, to whom it expressed the most heartfelt thanks for the confidence shown in the association in handing to it 500,000 lire for distribution to the sufferers of the Calabrio-Sicilian earthquake.

His majesty was pleased to express acknowledgment of the action of the Board of Directors and evinced great interest in all that had been and was being done by the Italian Red Cross in behalf of the people who had been so severely stricken.

Original from

FIRST AID DEPARTMENT

RED CROSS FIRST AID CONTEST OF THE ANTHRACITE COAL COMPANIES AT VALLEY VIEW PARK, OCTOBER 2, 1909

By DR. M. J. SHIELDS,

First Lieutenant M. R. C., U. S. A.; Medical Director First Aid Corps of Pennsylvania Coal Company, Hillside Coal and Iron Company, and Temple Iron Company, Scranton, Pa.

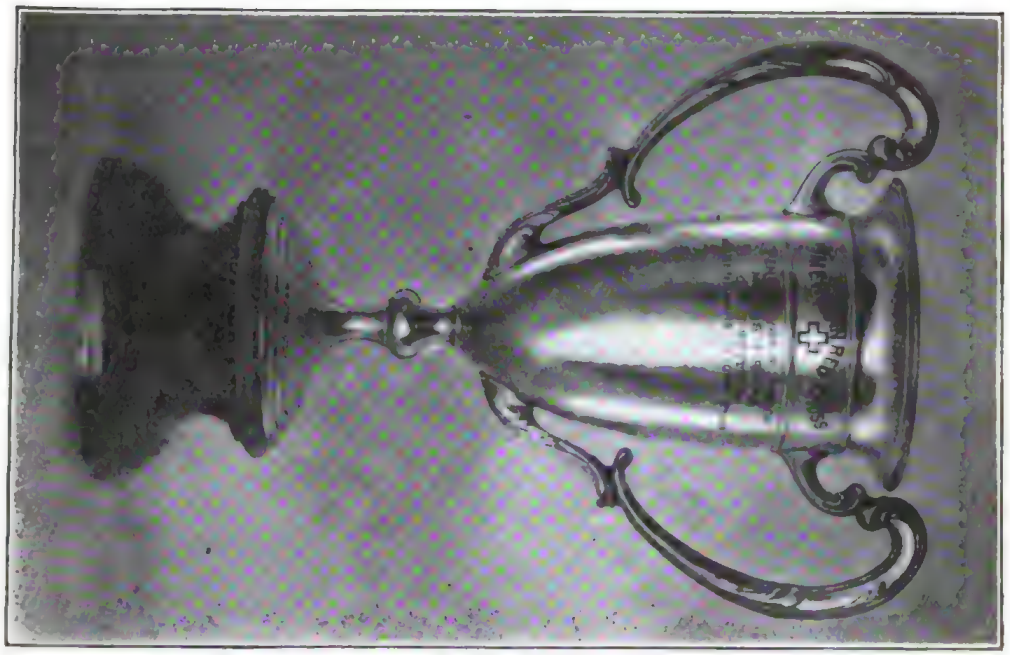
The Central Committee is glad to announce that the services of Dr. M. J. Shields, the writer of this article, have been secured by the Red Cross for the special work of organizing instructions in precaution against accidents and first aid among the miners. Dr. Shield's great success along this line among the anthracite coal miners is well known and instruction in such humane and valuable work by the Red Cross will be received with satisfaction by the mining companies, the miners, and the public at large —Editor.

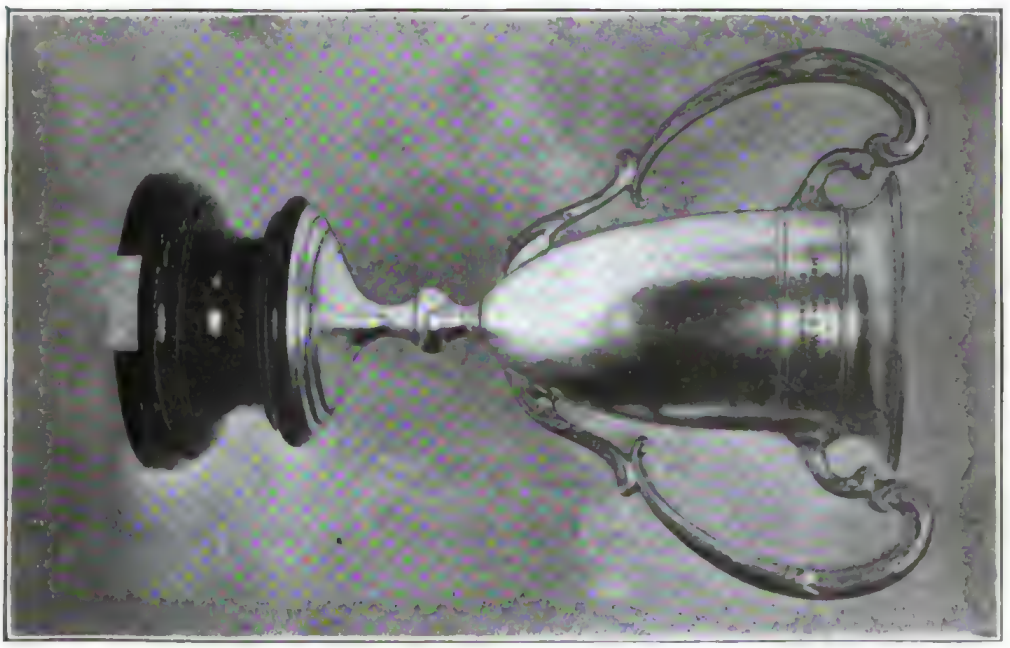
THE War Department, in 1908, through the courtesy of the Surgeon-General, detailed three medical officers to act as judges or umpires at the Third Annual First Aid Contest of the Pennsylvania-Hillside Coal Companies. One of the judges was Major Charles Lynch, a distinguished medical officer who had been a military observer during the Russo-Japanese war on the Japanese side, and also author the American Red Cross First Aid Text Book, and much interested in first aid work both in the army and civil life. Upon his return to Washington he brought the matter to the attention of the Red Cross, who thought so well of it that they desired to encourage this humane and life-saving work of first aid in the mines, and to that end requested me, through Major Lynch, to try to arrange an inter-company contest some time during 1909 under the auspices of the American Red Cross. So in July of this year a circular letter was sent out to the thirteen coal companies occupying the anthracite field, asking them if they would enter into such a contest. The circular read in part as follows:

"In order to further the noble work of the American Red Cross, give national recognition and stimulate and spread the humane and life-saving cause of rescue work in mine disasters and first aid to the injured in coal mines, so nobly begun by the anthracite coal mining companies, we desire your cooperation and help in arranging a First Aid Contest, in which all the coal mining companies in the anthracite region are to take part, at Valley View Park, near Wilkesbarre, or the 9th Regiment Armory in case of rain, on October 2d."

to which six companies responded favorably. (The officials of the Armory Association placed the Armory, if we needed it, at our disposal free of charge.)

I, having charge of the local arrangements, arranged to have the Fourth Annual Contest of the Pennsylvania-Hillside Coal Companies on October 1st, so as to take advantage of the ground arrangements or "stage setting," that we usually make, as is shown in one of the illustrations, for the Red Cross contests. These settings or obstructions are representations of, and are made as realistic and as near like the actual conditions in the mines as possible, and this year they were excellent, as Captain W. A. May, general manager of the Erie companies (and, by the way, First Aid in Mines' patron saint), gave me carte blanche in





SILVER CUP PRESENTED BY MRS. JOHN S. MUCKLE TO THE WINNING TEAM IN THE FIRST AID CONTEST.

the matter, and under the supervision of Mr. W. P. Jennings, superintendent of the South Pittston district, there were constructed an almost perfect counterpart of a mine chamber, section of mine gangway with trolley wire, track and steam pipe, a representation of breaker steps, a huge pile of props, a mine car with roof overhead and mine ambulance. I also brought the matter of luncheon to the attention of the coal companies, and a very substantial lunch was furnished free to all the attendants, numbering about 500, at the expense of the participating companies.

The following are the rules which governed the contest:

FIRST: Each company shall furnish one team consisting of 6 men. (Five operators and one subject.)

SECOND: The men comprising the teams shall have been employed by said company in or around the mines for a period of not less than one year, and certificate to that effect, stating occupation, etc., shall be brought the day of the contest as a credential.

THIRD: The judges of this contest shall be medical officers selected or detailed from the Medical Corps of the United States Army.

FOURTH: The prizes and certificates that are awarded will be given by the American National Red Cross and the contest shall be under the supervision of the Pennsylvania Branch.

TRANSPORTATION OF INJURED. MINERS' COMPETITION.

BOYS' EXHIBITION, MINERS' FIRST AID COMPETITION.

FIFTH: In this contest the correct use of either the roller or triangular bandage will be given the same credit. In dressing open wounds the first aid packet only will be permitted. Any style of stretcher can be used. Teams to bring their own material, consisting of temporary splints, cotton bandages, first aid packets, picric acid gauze, tourniquets and stretcher.

The following table of discounts was suggested by me to the medical officers as a very practical system of judging, and it was, I think, adhered to by them, except that the work was so excellent that some of the discounts were split into fractional parts. Under this method each team was started out with a credit of 100, and then discounted as follows:

For loose or "granny" knot	5
For loose splint	5
For loose bandage	5
For wrong artificial respiration	5
For failure to stop bleeding	10
For failure to be aseptic	5
For failure to do most important thing first	5
For failure of captains to have men work together	5
For failure to take care of shock	10
For slowness in work	5
For awkward handling of either patient or stretcher	5

The companies which were represented with a team were the Pennsylvania Coal Company, Hillside Coal and Iron Company, Susquehanna Coal Company, Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, Temple Iron Company and Parrish Coal Company, who employ, in round numbers, 30,000 men.

The following program was carried out:

10.00 a. m.—Exhibition Drill by boys' team of No. 14 Colliery, Pennsylvania Coal Company.

10.30 a. m.—Drawing for place by team captains and reading the rules of contest by secretary.

Contest begins.

FIRST EVENT: (One man.) A miner has been run over by car, causing an open fracture of right leg, with bleeding. One man to rescue and dress leg.

SECOND EVENT: (Two men.) After an explosion a miner has had his right hand and fingers shattered, with bleeding of bright red blood; also badly burned about the face and hands. Two men to dress.

THIRD EVENT: (Three men.) A man has a torn wound of right side of head and face, bleeding from right ear and fracture of right collar bone, and is unconscious. Three men to dress injuries, performing artificial respiration.

MINERS' FIRST AID COMPETITION, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

1 p. m.—A realistic demonstration in the replica of the mine chamber of an explosion of gas where miner and laborer are badly burned and a fall of roof where the miners are badly injured and rescue and first aid dressing after each accident by the South Pittston team.

FOURTH EVENT: (Full team, for silver loving cup.) After a fall of roof and gas explosion the miner has suffered the following: A compound fracture of right thigh, compound fracture of left arm, with bleeding in jets, bright red in color, and is severely burned about face and arm. Five men to dress and carry over steam pipe and track, under trolley wire, up breaker steps, over prop pile, over loaded mine car and place in ambulance. Time allowed, 15 minutes.

FIRST AID IN MINE ACCIDENT. MINERS' COMPETITION.

FIFTH: Address of Miss Boardman and delivering the prizes.

The officers of the contest were: Majors Charles Lynch, Charles R. Reynolds and Captain Howard H. Bailey, Medical Corps, U. S. A., judges. The managers were: Captain W. A. May, W. W. Inglis, F. H. Coughlin, W. P. Jennings and Henry McMillan. The conductors, Doctors, M. J. Shields and F. L. McGee. Timekeeper, Thomas McMillan; and Mr. James Art, assistant secretary of the Scranton Y. M. C. A., acted as secretary.

The first prize was a silver loving cup suitably engraved (shown in the group picture) and donated by Mrs. Captain J. S. Muckle, and medals struck in the United States Mint to each of the winning team—awarded in the fourth event.

Medals were awarded to winners of first place in the other events and certificates of merit for the second and third places.

The program was carried out without any delay and the contest was finished by 3.30. Following are the percentages made in the different events:

Team	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
Pennsylvania	98	91	85	98	93
Hillside	92	75	94	96	89.25
Susquehanna	97	92	80	94	90.75
Lehigh and Wilkesbarre	80	89	97	92	89.5
Temple	96	82	90	91	89.75
Parrish	88	85	98	90	90.25

MINERS' FIRST AID TEAM. PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.

The first prize was awarded to the Pennsylvania Coal Company, represented by the Avoca District team, the personnel of which was:

George Kellum, captain,
Roy Bradbury
Charles Warren
Edward Warren
John McDermott
William Reddy, subject.

with the Hillside Coal and Iron Company's team second and the team representing the Susquehanna Coal Company third. The winners of the other events can be readily seen by referring to the table of percentages as shown above.

The contest was witnessed by the officials of the American Red Cross, including Miss Boardman, Captain and Mrs. J. S. Muckle and Mrs. Simons, and

the higher officials of the mining companies, including Captain W. A. May, general manager, W. W. Inglis, general superintendent, of the Pennsylvania Coal Company; F. H. Hemelright, general superintendent of the Temple Iron Company; Mr. R. A. Quinn, general manager of the Susquehanna Coal Company; Mr. E. B. Jermyn, superintendent of the Jermyn Coal Company; a special delegation of employees of the Kingston Coal Company sent by general manager F. E. Zerby, who contributed to the expenses of the contest though not represented by a team, and superintendents, mine foremen and mine inspectors from all sections of the anthracite field.

Notwithstanding the cold, threatening day, the attendance numbered 500 and was made up from all classes of society—miners (American and Continental),

"SUBJECTS" WITH WOUNDS DRESSED, MINERS' FIRST AID COMPETITION.

mine officials, physicians, hospital matrons, military and municipal officers, clergy, Y. M. C. A. workers, representatives of the press and the general public, and the interest was intense. As each team came forward for its trial its partisans manifested their partisanship by hearty applause, but through it all there was a spirit of friendly rivalry, for as the winners were announced the cheering was unanimous for each one.

Miss Boardman's address in delivering the prizes was listened to with much interest and was a marked feature of the occasion. She was heartily applauded, and highly spoken of by the miners whom I met at my subsequent October First Aid meetings.

The character of the injuries that each subject or patient was supposed to

have in each event was agreed upon at a meeting of the judges in Washington and put in sealed envelopes which were delivered to the captains of the teams at the beginning of each event, so the contest was absolutely fair and none of the contestants knew what the events were to be until the moment of trial, and, as will be seen by the percentages, the work done by the teams was extraordinary.

In the fourth event, the teams, after dressing the injured miner, had to carry him over a steam pipe, under trolley wire, up and down breaker steps, over a 10-foot prop pile, over a loaded mine car with only 18 inches of space between the mine roof and the loaded car, and place in ambulance. This was done by several teams in slightly less than 16 minutes!

This contest especially, and the four annual contests that have preceded it, have been of great educational benefit, particularly to the Continental speaking miners, and who now form 85 per cent. of the men employed in the mines, and

CARRYING WOUNDED TO FIELD HOSPITAL.

who, it follows, contribute the same percentage toward the mortality and accident reports, for they learn from looking on what could not be taught them by spoken words. The above was proven shortly after the contest by the perfect re-action of all the events of the contest by a team of Slavic miners who were present and who could scarcely speak one word of correct English, at a subsequent First Aid meeting; and, along this line, I want to make this statement: That from 85 to 90 per cent. of the coal mining in this country is done by foreign speaking people and that the majority of these people are from the agricultural districts of the European Continent, who go down in the mines for the first time in America. We have to educate them for mining, and First Aid is one of the ways, or means, of this education, and this training not only helps after the accident happens, but is an object lesson and a warning, resulting in making the men more careful in preventing accidents.

The first First Aid Contest that was held in America was in Scranton, on November 24, 1906. Since that date contests have been held annually and each

one is better than the preceding one, and I think I may safely say that the one held on October 2, 1909, under the auspices of the American Red Cross, was the best. The work done by the men taking part was most skillfully performed, with astonishing antiseptic technique, hemorrhage and shock carefully looked after, and the methods of rescue and handling the patient after accidents showed a perfect understanding of First Aid treatment; in fact, as one of the judges remarked, "Every team ought to have a cup," and before I finish I want to voice the general sentiment of all the men who took part in the contest and say that we never had a more painstaking, critical and impartial corps of judges than Majors Lynch and Reynolds and Captain Bailey, and it is rather difficult to draw the line between purely First Aid and hospital work, and in closing this account of the contest I desire to express my appreciation to Miss Boardman, Surgeon-General Torney and the American Red Cross officials for lending their aid and official sanction to this work, which will, without doubt, be the means of its extension in a short time to every mining community and camp in the United States.

I also want to express my appreciation of the men who took part in the contest, for they were on the "firing line," as it were, and formed the bridge that takes across safely the wounded man over the danger of blood poisoning, death from weakness, hemorrhage and shock and puts into the hands of the surgeon and the hospital on the other side a cleaner wound and a stronger patient. The immortal Esmarch said: "The fate of a wounded man depends in whose hands he falls first."

RED CROSS MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE CALIFORNIA BRANCH VISIT AND INSPECT AN ARMY CAMP IN SAN FRANCISCO.

By G. H. RICHARDSON, M. D.,

State Field Agent.

OF the knowledge acquired by this country from its experiences during the war with Spain, not the least important was the discovery that the Red Cross Society, as it then existed, found itself unable to satisfactorily handle the work which the conditions developed. This was largely due to the fact that but few of its members had an intelligent understanding of exactly where and how its services could be utilized. This resulted in the waste of a vast amount of well-intended energy, to say nothing of the inadequate methods used in the distribution of the moneys and supplies which a generous, patriotic country gave in such abundance.

It would be hardly fair, however, not to mention another phase of the matter which was evident to those who were in a position to observe the confusion that existed. I refer to the fact that by neither precedent nor practice had the Army Medical Department had occasion to cooperate with and to utilize the offerings of a Volunteer Aid Society; and when (as was the case in Manila in 1898) that Society was represented by a person with neither training nor tact, it was naturally impossible for the two to work in harmony.

It would seem but reasonable that we should try to do better in the future; and, to anticipate the difficulties which certainly would arise under similar conditions, we should welcome every plan which tends to bring together the per-

sonnel of the organizations and enables them to become acquainted with each other's scope and limitations.

An opportunity to develop this friendly relation presented itself to the medical officers of the Red Cross in San Francisco, and they availed themselves of it, as will be seen by the following letter:

"CALIFORNIA BRANCH AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS,
"240 STOCKTON STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, July 19, 1909.

"DEAR DOCTOR: Through the courtesy of Maj. A. E. Truby, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, arrangements have been made whereby the members of the Physicians' Auxiliary of the California Branch of the American National Red Cross can visit and inspect the Camp of Instruction for the Militia Medical Officers which is now being held at the Presidio. It is desired that the members, if possible, attend in a body, and the date of Tuesday, July 27, 1909, has been selected. Ambulances will be at the corner of Fourteenth avenue and California street at 10 o'clock on the morning designated. It has been thought best to select a morning hour, as possibly more of the members could find it convenient to attend.

"This will be an exceptional opportunity to acquaint yourself with the equipment used by the Army Medical Department and to learn the methods they employ in caring for the sick and wounded.

"Will you kindly notify me whether or not you can be present.

"Very respectfully,

"W. S. THORNE.
"Medical Director."

A brief description of the camp and what we saw there may be of interest:

A complete field hospital of 108 beds, capable of enlargement to care for a brigade, has been established, with operating room, dispensary and offices. Adjacent to this was a regimental hospital of 48 beds, to be utilized when the force in the field consisted of a regiment only.

An ambulance company, under the command of Captain Shaw, was in another part of the camp, with its full quota of horses, mules, ambulances and wagons, and could not fail to be of interest to those wishing to learn the best methods for the field transportation of sick and wounded.

In order to properly handle this material and show in detail the workings of the equipment, the Hospital Corps School of Instruction from the Presidio, consisting of about 150 men, was on duty in the camp. Certain problems were daily worked out by Major A. E. Truby, the commanding officer, and his assistants. On the day of our visit an imaginary attack had been made by battleships on the forts of the Presidio, and 20 men had been wounded in the various batteries. This necessitated the establishment of three dressing stations, at distances of one-half to three-quarters of a mile from one another, to which the designated wounded men were carried on litters. They had already been treated with first aid packets, and, on their arrival at the dressing stations we found that each was tagged with a card showing the character and location of the wound and the treatment used. One dressing station is shown by photograph, and the visiting physicians are seen inspecting the equipment. They were taken from place to place in conveyances and were able to individually observe every detail of the work.

From the dressing stations the wounded were collected by the ambulance company and carried back a mile or more to the ambulance station. Here their wounds were redressed and the record of their injury taken for com-

parison with those of the dressing stations and field hospital, to which latter place the men were then taken in the ambulances. After the patients had been placed in their beds in the hospital this was visited by us and the various papers necessary for admission and record were shown and explained by Captain Bevans.

The kitchens were next inspected and the methods of cooking in the field demonstrated. Next were seen the portable distilling plant, the garbage crematories, the different kinds of sinks, and all the many contrivances that modern hygiene has devised to prevent disease in places where men are compelled to congregate under the conditions that prevail in time of war.

It is needless to say that not one of the visiting physicians left the camp without expressing to Major Truby and his associates their sincere appreciation of the kindness shown them, and the only regret I heard was that not more of the physicians of the city—even those not belonging to the Red Cross—were cognizant of the fact that they could visit the camp and see this display of modern medical equipment.

It would certainly seem that both the medical officers on duty at the camp and the physicians who accepted their courtesy will be better able than they were before to work together in case of emergency.

BOYS' FIRST AID SQUAD.

Leon Wing, captain of the California Red Cross Boys' First Aid Squad which accompanied the athletic team to Australia, writes from New South Wales to Mr. Walter McClure: "We are having the time of our lives here. Receptions every day. First Aid Corps made great hit and we have more questions fired at us than we can answer."

MEDAL PRESENTED TO THE WINNERS IN THE VARIOUS EVENTS.

"FIRST AID"—NEW YORK LEGION.

CARRYING PATIENT TO LITTER, NEW YORK LEGION.

SQUAD WITH PATIENT IN LITTER. NEW YORK LEGION.

GOING HOME AFTER DRILL. NEW YORK LEGION.

LETTER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, November 1, 1909.

To the Diplomatic and Consular Officers of the United States:

GENTLEMEN: The diplomatic officers of the United States are instructed to obtain information and forward reports upon the following points. These reports should be forwarded with the least possible delay in order that the American Red Cross, which requests the information, may have it available in case legislation affecting their organization comes up at the impending session of Congress:

First. Which of the signatory powers already had in 1906 legislation adequate for the protection of the sign of the Red Cross, and in what that legislation consists; the verbiage of the statutes to be supplied.

Second. What, if any, measures have since been taken by those countries whose legislation was not adequate to protect the emblem of the Red Cross at the time of the signing of the convention, and in what the legislation consists.

At the International Red Cross Convention at Geneva, on July 6, 1906, certain measures were taken which looked to the repression of the abuse of the sign of the Red Cross. The governments that took part in this conference were the following: Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, and Ireland; Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Kongo Free State, Korea, Luxemburg, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Switzerland, Servia, Siam, Spain, Sweden, the United States of America, and Uruguay.

The articles of the treaty above referred to, signed at Geneva, that relate to the distinctive emblem of the Red Cross are as follows (chapter 6, article 18):

"CHAPTER VI.

"Distinctive Emblem.

"Art. 18. Out of respect to Switzerland the heraldic emblem of the red cross on a white ground, formed by the reversal of the federal colors, is continued as the emblem and distinctive sign of the sanitary service of armies.

"Art. 19. This emblem appears on flags and brassards as well as upon all materiel appertaining to the sanitary service, with the permission of the competent military authority.

"Art. 20. The personnel protected in virtue of the first paragraph of article 9, and articles 10 and 11, will wear attached to the left arm a brassard bearing a red cross on a white ground, which will be issued and stamped by competent military authority and accompanied by a certificate of identity in the case of persons attached to the sanitary service of armies who do not have military uniform.

"Art. 21. The distinctive flag of the convention can only be displayed over the sanitary formations and establishments which the convention provides shall

be respected, and with the consent of the military authorities. It shall be accompanied by the national flag of the belligerent to whose service the formation or establishment is attached.

"Sanitary formations which have fallen into the power of the enemy, however, shall fly no other flag than that of the Red Cross so long as they continue in that situation.

"Art. 22. The sanitary formations of neutral countries which, under the conditions set forth in article 11, have been authorized to render their services, shall fly, with the flag of the convention, the national flag of the belligerent to which they are attached. The provisions of the second paragraph of the preceding article are applicable to them.

"Art. 23. The emblem of the red cross on a white ground and the words Red Cross, or Geneva Cross may only be used, whether in time of peace or war, to protect or designate sanitary formations and establishments, the personnel and materiel protected by the convention."

With respect to the repression of the abuse and infractions of the use of this emblem the following articles were adopted (chapter 8, Repression of abuses and infractions):

"CHAPTER VIII.

"Repression of abuses and infractions.

"Art. 27. The signatory powers whose legislation may not now be adequate engage to take or recommend to their legislatures such measures as may be necessary to prevent the use, by private persons or by societies other than those upon which this Convention confers the right thereto, of the emblem or name of the Red Cross or Geneva Cross, particularly for commercial purposes, by means of trade-marks or commercial labels.

"The prohibition of the use of the emblem or name in question shall take effect from the time set in each act of legislation, and at the latest five years after this convention goes into effect. After such going into effect, it shall be unlawful to use a trade-mark or commercial label contrary to such prohibition.

"Art. 28. In the event of their military penal laws being insufficient, the signatory governments also engage to take, or to recommend to their legislatures, the necessary measures to repress, in time of war, individual acts of robbery and ill treatment of the sick and wounded of the armies, as well as to punish, as usurpations of military insignia, the wrongful use of the flag and brassard of the Red Cross by military persons or private individuals not protected by the present convention.

"They will communicate to each other through the Swiss Federal Council the measures taken with a view to such repression, not later than five years from the ratification of the present convention."

It is understood that the plenipotentiaries of all the powers signed the treaty in question and that it has been ratified and confirmed by the respective governments.

The reports made in pursuance of this suggestion should convey information respecting the use that is now being made in various countries of the Red Cross as a trade-mark in advertising the sale of goods and commodities. There will thus be supplied information essential to legislation for the proper protection of the Red Cross emblem in the United States.

I am, furthermore, requested to inform you that the American Red Cross

is desirous of securing as active members of the National and Official Association of this country our diplomatic and consular representatives abroad, so that in case of need they can act as representatives of the American Red Cross. As active members they will be enabled to obtain information as to the standing and efficiency of the Red Cross Societies in the countries to which they are accredited, such information being of great importance in the matter of the administration of relief funds forwarded by the American Red Cross. Moreover, the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States will comprehend the opportunity of strengthening the friendly relationship between this country and others by thus providing at times of disaster an avenue through which our people may express their sympathy in a practical and tangible form.

The American National Red Cross, by the Act of Congress, January 5, 1905, is charged with the duty of—

"Fifth. And to continue and carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods, and other great national calamities, and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same."

Since that date it has rendered assistance in money contributions and in supplies after calamities in foreign countries from famine, floods, fires, volcanic eruptions and earthquakes in Japan, China, Russia, Jamaica, Chile, Canada, Italy, Turkey, and Mexico. The contributions for such relief work have amounted to considerably over a million and a half dollars, and have consisted entirely of voluntry donations. In case of such foreign relief, the American Red Cross has relied largely upon the information received from, and the assistance rendered by, the diplomatic representatives of the United States in the respective countries wherein the assistance is rendered.

As showing the high patronage and the scope of the American Red Cross, which has been chartered and sanctioned by Act of Congress, I quote a letter which the President of the United States has addressed, as President of the American Red Cross, to the Governors of the States of the Union:

[This letter of President Taft's was quoted in THE BULLETIN of July, 1909.]

In the past the Department of State has been frequently called upon by individuals or organizations to forward through the foreign service sums for the relief of suffering in foreign countries. To avoid complications and to avail of a centralized, appropriate, and highly efficient channel for such contributions, the Department has lately encouraged the making of all such contributions to the Red Cross itself. In such cases, from time to time, the Department is asked by the Red Cross to forward sums thus coming to them or contributions from the society's own funds to the scene of suffering, and this has been done through the foreign service. It would obviously be appropriate if members of the foreign service who might be called upon to handle such funds were in position to do so as members of their national organization. As such, the foreign service might also be better able to point out occasions when Red Cross relief from this country would be really appropriate, and, what is quite equally important, to advise against inopportune or exaggerated contribution.

From the foregoing, and in view also of the fact that the international activities of the American Red Cross can not but be a factor in international relations and good feeling, it is needless to say that the desire of the American Red Cross that the members of the diplomatic and consular service should join it has the good will of the Department of State.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

P. C. KNOX.

AMERICAN RED CROSS ENDOWMENT.

The most important work for the American Red Cross for the coming year will be that of increasing its endowment fund. This is to provide it with an adequate working income from the interest of the fund. It is not a question of endowing our Red Cross for relief work.. This would not be possible. In less than four years the American Red Cross has received over five million dollars for special relief work and to have provided this amount in interest would have required a thirty million dollar endowment fund. The interest of such an endowment fund as will provide an income adequate for working purposes is clearly explained in President Taft's letter to the Endowment Fund Committee and in the brief statement which accompanies it.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Franklin MacVeagh, has accepted the chairmanship of this National Committee, and Mr. Charles D. Norton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and also treasurer of the Red Cross, the vice-chairmanship. Every one of the New York members of the committee whose names are given in President Taft's letter consented to serve in this capacity. They have begun a most energetic and encouraging campaign. Members of subcommittees from other States and cities will soon be appointed by President Taft, and before 1910 is over it is hoped that the American Red Cross in the United States will be placed on as firm a financial basis as are the great organizations in the other first powers of the world.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has made a most generous offer, that as soon as the first $400,000 is contributed he will contribute $100,000. Already other generous responses have been made, and with the example New York State has set before the rest of the country, President Taft and the National Officers feel that the reproach that has rested upon us for lagging so far behind other countries in the matter of an endowment fund of this great international institution will soon be lifted.

President Taft's letter is given below, and also the statement which accompanies it.

ENDOWMENT FUND COMMITTEE.

Chairman,
HON. FRANKLIN MACVEAGH.

Vice-Chairman,
HON. CHARLES D. NORTON.

New York Members of the Endowment Fund Committee,

HON. ROBERT BACON,
HON. CHARLES HALLAM KEEP,
HON. LLOYD C. GRISCOM,
MR. H. P. DAVISON,
MR. FELIX WARBURG.

GENTLEMEN: The time has come when the American Red Cross should be placed on a permanent and efficient basis by an endowment fund whose income will enable it to be prepared at all times to carry out the purposes for which it has been created. It is the authorized official organization of the United States for volunteer aid in time of war or great disaster.

The funds for relief work received by the American Red Cross within the last five years amount to nearly five million dollars, and prove the confidence the public places in the society. Public confidence is most important, but it is of equal importance that the society should be able to maintain an organization which is capable of administering such large funds to the greatest advantage. The experience in relief matters gained by a permanent organization is beyond question and insures a far abler and wiser expenditure of relief funds than can be secured by temporary and suddenly created committees. The accounts of the Red Cross are required by law to be audited by the War Department. The officers of the society, with the exception of the national director and secretary, serve without compensation, some of them devoting the greater part of their time to its work. By its methods the cooperation of such organizations as can be utilized for active relief work is being secured, thus assuring trained service without the necessity of maintaining a corps of its own workers.

Experience has shown that in cases of great disasters, such as occurred at San Francisco and in Italy, large contributions are received by the Red Cross, but in the constantly recurring disasters where smaller communities are stricken and should receive a certain assistance, the contributions are far too small to meet the need. Moreover, in the case of great disasters, the Red Cross should have such a balance in hand as to enable it to take immediate action without being forced to wait until contributions are received. To provide this first prompt assistance at times of disasters of great magnitude and to render the necessary aid in cases of calamities to smaller communities, without too frequent public appeals, the American Red Cross should be assured of an adequate income. By enabling the society to continue and extend its system of First Aid Instruction under the First Aid Department and its courses in simple home nursing of the sick for women under its Nursing Department, a personnel valuable in time of disaster will not only be secured, but instruction of constant and continuing usefulness will be provided.

Though willing to contribute generously for relief after great disasters, it is difficult to obtain in this country a large membership contributing small annual dues. The American Red Cross received last year from the 50 per cent. of annual dues paid into the National Treasury less than $4,000. The Japanese Red Cross in 1908 received from the annual dues of its 1,440,000 members over a million dollars.

The brief statement in regard to the endowment fund of the American Red Cross compared with those of the societies of several other nations shows how far this country is behind in this respect.

An endowment fund for the central office of the Red Cross, far from becoming a stagnating influence as in cases where endowments are for local purposes. will provide the means of continued stimulation to the State boards and chapters scattered over the United States and its dependent possessions.

The standing of this remarkable organization throughout the world, its importance to our own country, and its beneficent influence for peace and good will in international relief work commend it to the public-spirited men and women of the United States. I believe, gentlemen, you cannot appeal to them in vain to aid in providing the American Red Cross with an endowment fund of two million dollars, less than the funds of the societies of the other first powers, so that our National Society may take its proper place in this great international institution.

Yours sincerely,

WM. H. TAFT,
President.

FOREIGN RED CROSS PERMANENT FUNDS.

	Funds.	Estimated value of property, buildings, and supplies.	Total.
Austria	$1,732,628	$741,949	$2,474,577
Hungary	412,512	555,880	968,392
France	3,547,361	724,115	4,471,476
Italy	970,069	577,479	1,547,548
Prussia	2,889,948	2,000,000	4,889,948
Other German States			2,548,265
Japan	7,011,992	1,068,013	8,080,005

As the British Red Cross has lately been reorganized it has not yet issued a public report of its funds and resources, but in a printed statement it says that the income from its capital is sufficient to maintain the organization and administration of the society in time of peace without demands upon the public, the use of the annual dues, or any other donations that may be made.

AMERICAN RED CROSS ENDOWMENT.

Life membership dues and transferred interest	$91,528
Admiral Robley D. Evans	400
A Friend	700
Mr. F. A. Keep	1,000
Mr. Joseph Rathborne	1,000
	$94,628
Mrs. Russell Sage	25,000
Total	$119,628

OFFICIAL STANDING.

The reasons for the reincorporation of the American Red Cross by Act of Congress in 1905 are stated in the preamble to the resolution to be:

"WHEREAS, A permanent organization is an agency needed in every nation to carry out the purposes of said treaty (*i. e.*, the Treaty of Geneva, 1864; revised 1906)."

"WHEREAS, It is believed that the importance of the work demands a repeal of the present charter and a reincorporation of the society under the government supervision:"

Of the Central Committee of eighteen (the governing body), the President of the United States appoints six—the Chairman and representatives of the Departments of State, Treasury, War, Justice and Navy; the incorporators elect six and the state and territorial delegates elect six.

PURPOSES OF THE SOCIETY.

"To furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war;" and "to continue and carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods, and other great national calamities, and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same."

FIRST AID.

In furtherance of the purpose to continue, devise and carry on measures necessary to fulfill the above requirements the society is extending first aid instructions to miners, railroad men, industrial employees, city police and firemen sailors, teachers, etc.

HOME NURSING.

The nurses' department will take charge of simple instruction to women in hygiene and home nursing of the sick. The Nurses' Federation of 20,000 trained nurses is ready to undertake this part of the work.

FUNDS RECEIVED.

Funds for relief purposes received by the American Red Cross since its reorganization, February, 1905, to November, 1909, amount to $4,958,866.88, without including over $140,000 netted for local tuberculosis work by the sale of the Red Cross Christmas stamps, and hundreds of thousands of dollars in food, clothing and other supplies.

AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS.

The law incorporating the American Red Cross requires:

Sec. 6. That the said American National Red Cross shall, on the first day of January of each year, make and transmit to the Secretary of War a report of its proceedings for the preceding year, including a full, complete, and itemized report of receipts and expenditures of whatever kind, which report shall be duly audited by the War Department, and a copy of said report shall be transmitted to Congress by the War Department.

ENDOWMENT TRUSTEES.

A bill has been prepared by the counselor of the Red Cross, Mr. Lloyd W. Bowers, Solicitor General of the Department of Justice, providing, by amendment of the American National Red Cross charter, for a board of seven trustees to be appointed by the President of the United States for the management and control of all property constituting any part of the endowment funds of the American Red Cross.

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE CHRISTMAS STAMP CAMPAIGN, 1909.

As THE BULLETIN is going to press no definite statement can be given as to the result of the sales of Christmas stamps this year. There is every indication, however, that the stamps will produce unexpectedly gratifying returns. The National Office has kept in close touch with all of its selling agencies and their reports are uniformly encouraging. It was a well recognized fact last year that, though upwards of $140,000 was netted from stamp sales, the results would have been even greater had the National Office been able to have furnished stamps more promptly, which it was unable to do because of the inability of the printers to print and perforate stamps sufficiently rapidly to meet the demand. This year, with earlier local organization and preparation and an initial stock of twenty million stamps ready for distribution before November first, the difficulties of last year were, to a great extent, eliminated from the present campaign, and correspondingly better returns are confidently expected. At this writing, in round numbers, fifty-two million stamps have been distributed, as against twenty-nine million last year. The territory covered includes every State in the Union with the exception of Wisconsin, South Dakota, Wyoming, Nevada and Florida. Porto Rico and Hawaii have ordered stamps in large quantities.

More or less as an experiment, a souvenir post card was issued by the Red Cross and submitted to the stamp agents.

These cards, which sell for five cents each (or six for a quarter) have proved exceedingly popular with the public. Over 160,000 of these cards have been distributed. To advertise the stamps 150,000 window cards and posters of different sizes and designs were printed and furnished free of cost to stamp agents; over a million small envelopes to contain stamps in retail quantities were provided in like manner. There were also provided the agents upwards of a million envelope "slips" and hundreds of lantern slides showing the stamp in colors, which were used quite effectively in the moving picture shows and 5-cent theaters. A systematic plan for securing the greatest possible publicity, through the national newspaper associations and by furnishing agents, at regular intervals, with material for local publication, was of particular value in creating widespread interest in the Red Cross Christmas Stamp.

A report of the 1909 Christmas Stamp Campaign will be published in THE BULLETIN for April, 1910.

NOTES

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A north-eastern agency has been established by the National Red Cross in New York city to assist the main office in its work in the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Mr B. O. Satterwhite, assistant to Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, the National Director, has been placed in charge. Connected with this northeastern agency is an advisory committee of fifteen persons representing these States, the personnel of which will be given later.

In September a cyclone swept over eastern Cuba, doing much damage. On receipt of dispatches to President Taft, as President of the Red Cross, and to others of its officials from Mr. Quesada, late minister from Cuba, a letter offering the assistance of the American Red Cross was sent through the American legation in Havana to the Cuban government. President Gomez expressed his thanks and grateful appreciation of the offer of the American Red Cross of assistance in case of need, but stated that with local contributions and the aid of the Cuban Congress the Cubans would be able to cope with the situation.

This same storm a few days later did much damage in Louisiana. On an appeal being sent to the War Department for aid the services of the Red Cross were promptly offered by its National Relief Board. Fortunately it was found the damage was not beyond what the locality could meet, and with many expressions of appreciation word was sent no outside aid was required.

Governor Forbes was inquired of in regard to a destructive typhoon in Tacloban in November. His reply is quoted:

"A very destructive typhoon passed through Tacloban, laying waste the populous town of Northern Leyte, thence over Capiz, and out over China Sea. The army post at Dagami destroyed. Much damage to property in Tacloban, including merchandise; in Capiz, provincial government building, railroad offices unroofed, and the houses of light material practically all blown down. The natives are accustomed to rebuilding their houses within a few days, and although there will be a considerable per cent. of crop loss, not enough to cause uneasiness. The natives will have to plant quick maturing vegetables and roots to supplement the usual supply in some localities. Legislature did not leave any calamity fund, and we have generally discontinued the practice of sending succor because of difficulty of distribution, while if Red Cross Society has funds that it wishes to send they could undoubtedly do a great deal of good and we should be glad to receive and distribute. FORBES."

Because of the difficulty of distribution of relief and because the Governor's dispatch did not indicate great need it was decided not to forward funds.

THE CANAL ZONE.

The Gorgona division of the Canal Zone Red Cross gave an entertainment on Labor Day for the benefit of the organization. "Captain Rackets" was very well presented by the Gorgona Dramatic Club, and the Panama Railroad Orchestra provided the music. The Canal Zone Red Cross assists the families of men who are killed or are injured in the Zone, or who die leaving their families often far from home. In August Mrs. Kingsley and one child were sent to Columbia. Her letters of gratitude are quoted:

"CULEBRA, CANAL ZONE, August 31, 1909.

"DEAR SIRS: I wish to return many thanks to the Red Cross. May God bless them all for their kindness which they have surrendered to me. I could not have expected more or as much from my own nationality. I am very sorry I have put you all to so much trouble. I will sail to-day for my country, Bogota, Columbia.

"Thanking you again for your kindness, I am, sincerely yours,

"MRS. E. H. KINGSLEY."

"CULEBRA, CANAL ZONE, August 31, 1909.

"GENTLEMEN: I feel that it is my duty to thank every one with a cheerful heart for their kindness, which you have surrendered to me, and I cannot thank you all enough for it, but God will bless you all for that. I have no malice in my heart against any one on the Zone. Myself and child are safely aboard, and I have received the sum of money which was donated to me by the Red Cross, and Mr. Edward Smith, of Culebra Y. M. C. A., assisted in everything that was in his power.

"Thanking you again for your kindness, I am sincerely,

"MRS. E. H. KINGSLEY."

No community makes such a showing as to Red Cross membership as the Canal Zone. It has a population of United States citizens of about 6,000, and shows a Red Cross membership of 1,200.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ADDRESS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DISTRICT BRANCH, BY THE HON. GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM.

No student of history can fail to note the progress man is steadily making towards higher ethical standards. The dream of an age when,

"The war drums throbbed no longer, and the battle flags were furled
In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world."

is still but a poet's vision.

Wars are become less frequent, to be sure, but they still do, and they will always, occur. There are times and occasions which make the resort to force the only possible way to assert and maintain the supremacy of great moral principles. At such times

"'Tis man's perdition to be safe,
When for the truth he ought to die."

But a new conception of the concomitants of war has been the outcome of modern humanitarianism, or, as I should prefer to put it, of a belated comprehension of the teachings of Jesus Christ.

It is but a little more than three centuries since the unfortunate Spanish survivors of the great Armada, whose ships were driven by storms north of Scotland and through St. George's Channel on to the rocky coast of Ireland, were slaughtered as they struggled through the surf on to the shore, and Sir Richard Bingham, Governor of Connaught, on learning of this butchery, wrote:

"Thus, having made a clear despatch of them, we rested Sunday all day, giving praise and thanks to Almighty God."

The natives, another chronicler records of the same event, took care to strip

the dying before finishing them, so as not to stain with blood their clothing, which was already injured by the sea water. The bodies were left on the sand. "When I was in Sligo," wrote an Englishman, "I numbered on one strand of less than five miles in length, eleven hundred bodies of men."

The delightful, if not entirely veracious, Baron de Marbot relates how, being wounded and left to die in the snow on the battlefield of Eylau, he was restored to life by the shock occasioned by the efforts of a Cossack who had stripped him of all other raiment, to pull off his remaining boot, which a frost-bitten and swollen foot made difficult. It seems to have been the custom during the Napoleonic wars for the survivors of a battle to re-equip themselves with the raiment of their vanquished adversaries, and the latter were pretty generally stripped and left to the elements if they were so badly wounded as to be unable to resist. Under such conditions as these, it will be readily perceived that the chances of a badly wounded combatant surviving were but slender. In the nineteenth century new conceptions of man's duty to man began to find practical expression in connection with warfare as well as peace, and on August 22, 1864, at Geneva, Switzerland, the representatives of eleven European nations agreed upon articles of a treaty or convention for the purpose of mitigating the evils inseparable from war; of ameliorating the condition of soldiers wounded on the field of battle, and particularly providing that persons employed in hospitals and in according relief to the sick and wounded and supplies for that purpose should be deemed neutral and entitled to protection; and that a distinctive and uniform flag should be adopted for hospitals and ambulances and convoys of sick and wounded, and an arm badge for individuals neutralized.

In effectuating the provisions of this Convention, through the efforts of the International Committee of Relief for the Wounded in War, the Red Cross organization came into existence. Only an organization under national auspices could be an effective agency in carrying out the international convention, and the earlier efforts towards this end finally resulted in the Act of Congress passed January 5, 1905, incorporating the American National Red Cross. That enactment gave national recognition and protection to the "Greek red cross on a white ground," which has become the symbol of international humanity on all modern battlefields and in many works of mercy in times of peace. It may be fitly called the red badge of courage, for its wearers must know no fear and must hesitate at no personal risk in exercising the great function for which they are commissioned. The primary purpose of the organization is stated in this Act to be:

"First. To furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded or armies in time of war, in accordance with the spirit and conditions of the Conference of Geneva of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and also of the treaty of the Red Cross, or the treaty of Geneva, of August twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to which the United States of America gave its adhesion on March first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two."

It is further authorized to act in matters of voluntary relief and in accord with the military and naval authorities as a medium of communication between the people of the United States of America and their army and navy, and to act in such matters between similar national societies of other governments, through the International Committee of Relief for the Wounded in War and the people and the army and navy of the United States of America.

But in addition to these high functions, and with a spirit of humanitarianism not restricted to times of war and strife, the act further empowers the National Red Cross

"to continue and carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods, and other great national calamities, and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same."

Truly, no more commendable step was ever taken by a government than this—the incorporating under its protecting aegis of an agency for the relief of the wounded and suffering in time of war, and the unfortunate victims of disaster and calamity in times of peace.

A recent speaker at a dinner in New York used this striking illustration of the effect of friendly cooperation between different peoples: "If you clasp hands across the sea," he said, "and hold on tight, you cannot shake your fists in each other's faces." Cooperation in good works, mutual aid in relieving distress, has ever been the source of closer friendship between individuals, and when applied on a large scale must ever be the source of increasing friendship between nations. No more effective guaranty of peace could be devised than a provision for mutual, international cooperation in the beneficent work of relieving human distress at all times and in all lands.

During our war with Spain many of the Red Cross societies of Europe sent generous contributions of money and supplies for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers. Though the San Francisco fire and earthquake occurred so soon after Japan had ended a war so vast and so extensive as to tax her resources to the utmost, the Japanese Red Cross sent $146,000 to the American Red Cross for the assistance of that stricken city. Red Cross societies all over the world, with large contributions of money, with house building materials, with carloads of supplies, with doctors, nurses and hospital equipment, rushed to the assistance of Italy at the time of the earthquake in Sicily last winter. The fact that even during the last eastern war the Russian government sent money to the Japanese Red Cross for the care of the sick and wounded Russian prisoners in Japan is remarkable evidence of the confidence inspired by the Red Cross organizations. Confidence of this character, cooperation in such work, must lead to that better understanding which tends to prevent peoples from entering into war. Most wars are the result of a misunderstanding between the peoples concerned; but organizations of the character of the Red Cross, created and maintained under national auspices, afford ready means of mutual understanding and comprehension, which more than any others must tend to prevent any conflicts but those which involve such "irrepressible conflicts" as to be in their nature only susceptible of adjustment through the last arbitrament of force. These considerations no doubt prevailed with the Congress of the United States in procuring the enactment of the law creating and regulating the activities of the American National Red Cross, and it is a source of pride to me, speaking as a representative of the government, to point to this, one of the most admirable and intelligent exercises of national legislative power.

NEW YORK.

It is hoped in a later number of *The Bulletin* to print a report of the fine work and valuable service rendered by the New York County Sub-division at the time of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration. Several hundreds of sick and injured persons were cared for in the relief stations it established, with their personnel of doctors, nurses and stretcher bearers.

VERMONT.

A well attended meeting of the Rutland Red Cross has held October 22 in the Methodist Church. Mayor H. O. Carpenter presided, and among others present were Lieutenant-Governor J. A. Mead and ex-Governor Fletcher Proctor.

A meeting at which were present 600 persons was held the next day in Burlington at the Unitarian Church. Colonel Frederick S. Billings, of Woodstock, presided. The Rev. C. J. Staples opened the meeting with an appropriate prayer, and this was followed by an introductory address by Dr. H. C. Linkham.

At both of these meetings Miss Mabel T. Boardman of the National Executive Committee gave a talk on the Red Cross—its origin, purposes, and its work. At Rutland and Burlington trained nurses kindly volunteered their services to act as ushers, and at the latter city an exhibition of an army hospital field corps was shown by the courtesy of the commanding officer at Fort Ethan Allen.

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American Red Cross Membership

ANY man, woman or child who desires to become a member of the American Red Cross may do so by filling in one of the Application Blanks at the bottom of this page and forwarding it, with the dues, to THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Checks or money orders should be made payable to THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

The membership fee of $1.00 includes subscription to the quarterly Red Cross BULLETIN.

Application for Membership

Date.....

American Red Cross,
Washington, D. C.

I hereby signify my deire to become a member of the American Red Cross. One dollar for membership dues and subscription to the BULLETIN is enclosed herewith.

Name.....

Address.....

Application for Membership

Date.....

American Red Cross,
Washington, D. C.

I hereby signify my deire to become a member of the American Red Cross. One dollar for membership dues and subscription to the BULLETIN is enclosed herewith.

Name.....

Address.....

American Security & Trust Company

WASHINGTON, D. C.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FROM ORGANIZATION TO DATE

	DEPOSITS	CAPITAL, Surplus and Undivided Profits	ASSETS
Dec. 31, 1891—	$ 588,715	$1,320,238	$ 2,159,704
1893—	809,261	1,462,097	2,905,658
1895—	1,266,201	1,533,184	3,777,185
1897—	2,627,182	1,587,455	5,149,138
1899—	3,702,594	1,738,455	5,807,569
1901—	3,943,832	1,838,108	6,012,165
1903—	4,061,215	4,606,856	8,680,468
1905—	5,555,065	4,709,706	10,311,840
1907—	5,753,260	4,904,048	10,712,722

Nov. 30, 1908—$7,450,174 — Assets $12,407,298

Amount Paid to Customers in Interest - - - - $1,285,735.18

Amount Added to Capital for Protection of Customers - - $1,750,000.00

Amount Added to Surplus for Protection of Customers - - $1,967,124.47

From the foregoing it will be seen that the business of the Company has steadily grown from year to year, and, while the shareholders have received a fair return on the capital invested, the directors have always borne in mind that their first duty was protection to the depositors, which they have accomplished by adding over **four million dollars,** making a guarantee fund to its clients, including shareholder's liability, of **EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS,** a record shown by few banking corporations in the United States.

This statement does not include our **Trust Department,** the securities of which, under the law, are kept entirely separate and distinct from the assets of the Company, and our relations being of a confidential nature, no published statements are made. The growth has, however, been much greater than the above.

Accounts Solicited **Interest Paid on all Deposits, Large or Small.**

The American Red Cross Bulletin

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The Carnahan Press

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A HEALTH RESORT

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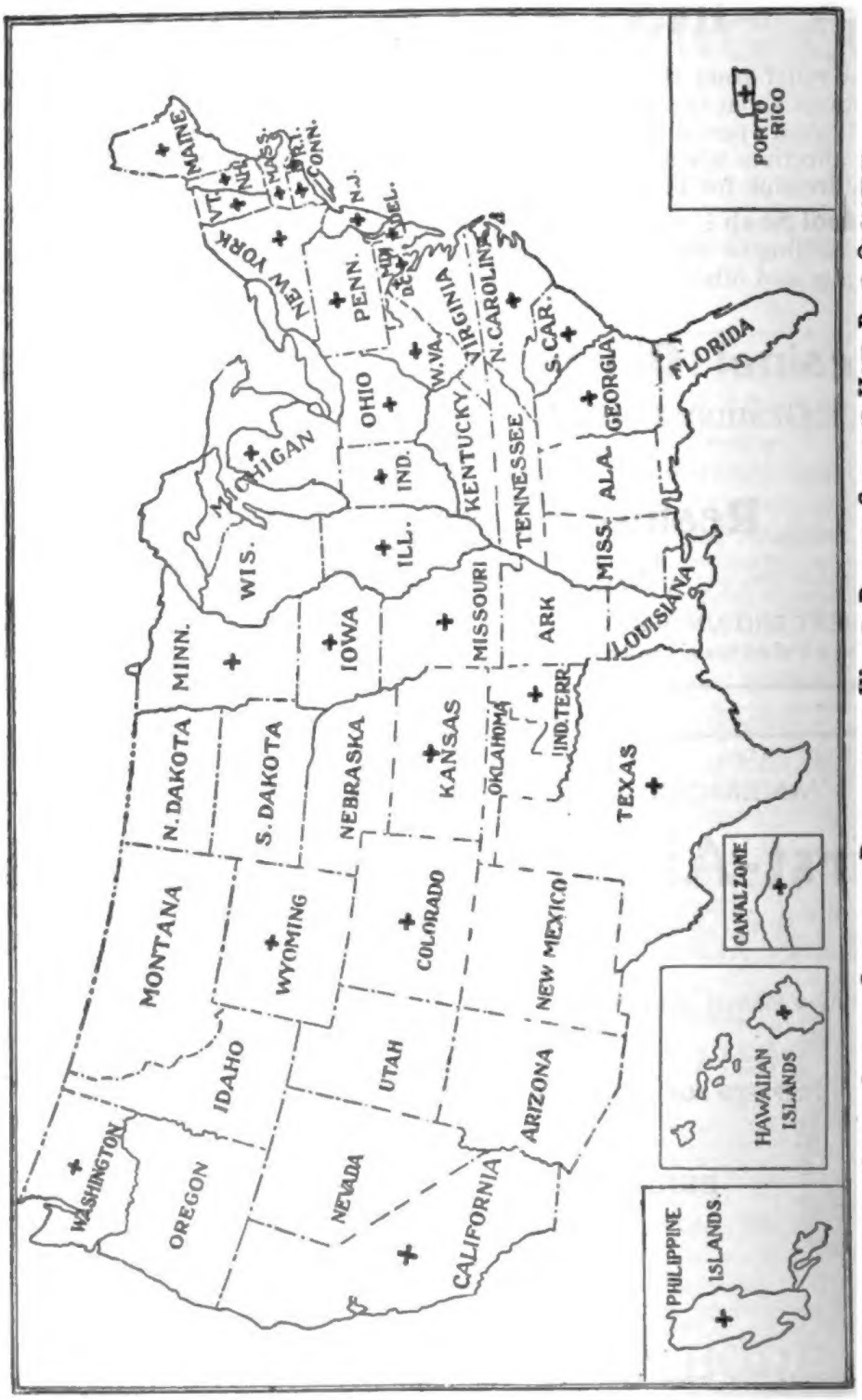

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